

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

VOL. XI, NO. 266

APPEAL IS ISSUED FOR ALL TO HELP IN BRITISH CRISIS

Press Assists the Government's
Efforts—Many Reach West-
minster by River—Volunteers
Care for Neglected Animals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday)—The government has issued an appeal to every citizen to do his part in maintaining the supplies of food and other necessities in the present crisis. The press is assisting by publishing a list of services required, with instructions to enable volunteers to get into touch with the proper quarters. It is learned from authoritative sources that the men at several depots on the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway are returning in sufficient numbers to afford the hope of starting and maintaining more frequent service to all parts of the system. These men openly disapprove of the strike.

Nearly 1000 people reached Westminster by river from Richmond today, an enterprise launch proprietor having put on two of his largest boats. He is prepared to run four boats, and if the London County Council gives its consent will call at the London County Council piers on the way up. If the London County Council consents, other boat owners will put on boats and the transport difficulties for river-side residents will thus be overcome. A distressing feature of railway stoppage is the unnecessary suffering caused to animals left in cattle trucks, and every effort is being made by volunteers to relieve them.

Volunteers are also being enrolled to water and feed the horses in the great railway stables, as the keepers, with singular callousness, have been called out, leaving the railway companies to look after the animals as best they can. Nothing is more calculated to alienate public sympathy than this most un-British disregard for the welfare of animals.

Service Not Completely Stopped

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday)—There is an intermittent train service on some lines today, although no trains are guaranteed to run. For example, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who went to Westcliff, 35 miles from London, on the last train on Friday night, returned early this morning by a train which ran straight through to the London terminus without stopping. Trains were also running irregularly on Saturday and Sunday. The only information available at Westcliff yesterday was that trains might run for several hours in the morning and afternoon at half-hour intervals, but that no trains would run after dark. The first train on Monday morning, it was said, would possibly run at 6:15 a. m. Actually it started at 7:40 a. m. being driven by a superannuated driver and other volunteers and with some 17 travelers to each compartment.

Thousands who stay out of town came in this morning by motor cars, motor charabancs, lorries and bicycles, which streamed without ceasing along every road to London. Where trains did run, the volunteer firemen and drivers came in for big windfalls of coppers from their hundreds of passengers.

So far the strike has greatly slowed down the national machine without yet stopping it. Even at a considerable distance from London, papers and even letters were delivered this morning much as usual. The motor companies are running charabancs from the country to London and a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at Westcliff was asked £1 for a single journey on a charabanc to the outskirts of London. As the railway fare is only 3s. and the charabanc carried 40 passengers per journey it is obvious that the profiteering must be considerable.

Meantime the public is bearing its troubles with its characteristic humor, philosophy and opinion, judged by casual conversations, has set strongly against the railwaymen.

No Negotiations Taking Place

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday)—J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, informed a news representative this morning that no negotiations of any kind were taking place between the government and the union.

Measures Working Satisfactorily

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday)—An official statement issued from Downing Street at noon today states that the general situation is improving and that the government measures are working satisfactorily.

Robert Smillie Approves Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
GLASGOW, Scotland (Monday)—Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation, addressing a large meeting at Glasgow yesterday, warmly sympathized with the railway strike and said that the railwaymen were among useful members of society than the Cabinet ministers. The probability, he said, was that within two or three days 90 per cent of the mine

workers would be idle, as the country's industries were so interlinked. The government, he said, was not merely fighting the railwaymen, it was preparing at the earliest possible moment to reduce the war wages of workers. It would be in the interest of the whole of the workers if the railwaymen were successful in their struggles.

He desired that no opportunity would be given to the government to use the forces of the Crown against the people. The government would prefer, if it were to come, that it should come sectionally. The workers must keep their heads and not give the government an opportunity to shoot down the people.

Action of Executive Approved

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Meetings of all Dublin branches of the National Union of Railwaymen unanimously passed a resolution indorsing the action of the executive committee of the British union against "the despicable action of the government in their attempt to reduce the earnings of the railwaymen," and pledging themselves to abide by the instructions of their executive. The meetings also declared that when the signal was given they were prepared to respond to a man. No English mails have arrived in Dublin since 4 p. m. on Saturday.

Demonstration Along Whitehall

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday)—Downing Street was quiet this morning. The Labor Minister called on the Premier shortly after 10 a. m. and later Sir Eric Geddes joined them. Outside the Transport Ministry, numerous government motorcycles were being unloaded from crates and prepared for service. An incident which aroused some attention was a demonstration along Whitehall by former service men who have marched from Manchester. They marched into Downing Street as far as the Premier's residence, after which they marched past the Labor Ministry and other government offices, followed by a large crowd of former service men carrying a banner inscribed, "Unemployed ex-service men demand work, not doles."

Meetings Taking Place in Dublin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Meetings have been taking place between the government and the National Union of Railwaymen.

Embargo on Shipping

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Owing to the strike of railway employees in Great Britain, an embargo has been placed by the British Government upon incoming cargoes of specified goods. With no system of distribution, the wharves and warehouses would become congested, it was explained to the State Department yesterday. Bunkering of coal and provisioning vessels also are impracticable during the strike.

NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON IS ELECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday)—Sir Edward Cooper was today elected new Lord Mayor of London at the Guildhall. Sir Edward is a member of Lloyd's and a distinguished amateur musician. At the meeting a motion pledging the Livermen to support the government in its action during the strike and urging that Parliament should be assembled at once was unanimously passed amid great enthusiasm.

Sir Edward Ernest Cooper was created a knight in 1913, after having served as Sheriff of London during 1912-1913. He is chairman of the committee of the Royal Academy of Music.

Austrian Ambassador Named

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—Dr. Riedel has been appointed Austrian Ambassador in Berlin.

INDEX FOR SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

Business and Finance.....	Page 9
Stock Market Quotations.....	10
More Business in Cotton Goods.....	10
Railway Earnings.....	10
Liberty Bonds May Sell at Premium.....	10
Iron and Steel Trade Situation.....	10
Dividends Declared.....	10
Chess.....	Page 10
Editorials.....	Page 16
Two Great Points of the Treaty.....	16
The Seamen's Strike in Australia.....	16
Sir Robert Borden's Message.....	16
Educational Needs of Hawaii.....	16
Ben Tillet.....	16
Notes and Comments.....	16
General News.....	16
Chief Industries of Mexico Revive.....	16
After Long War.....	16
Treaty Changes Await President.....	16
Dutch and Belgian Frontier Dispute.....	16
Big Steel Plants in Operation.....	16
Secretary to Ure Higher Navy Pay.....	16
Confidence Voted in Italian Cabinet.....	16
Need for a League of Nations Shown.....	16
Vaccination Law Repealed Sought.....	16
Senate Debates True Incident.....	16
On the Road to Peace for Ireland.....	16
Bolshevik Work in Great Britain.....	16
Foreign Policy of Spanish Premier.....	16
Proclamation by Parties in Omaha.....	16
Peace Treaty in French Chamber.....	16
Lord Milner on the British Empire.....	16
French Parties in Coming Elections.....	16

BIG STEEL PLANTS ARE IN OPERATION

Some of the Pennsylvania Mills
Closed Last Week Running
Again—Idle Workmen Un-
easy, Ask Firms to Reopen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—General improvement in the steel strike situation was apparent throughout the Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania district at the beginning of the second week of the tie-up. Mills were reported from all sections as resuming operations with no more men out and no disorder. Mill officials feel that the crisis has passed and believe the backbone of the strike has been broken. They believe the union organizers must now devote their entire attention to keeping the men in line who are out and thus will have no time for centering their efforts on the big plants which have thus far withstood all assaults.

On the other hand, the union officials say the strike is spreading, and that before long the big plants will be forced into idleness, as were the smaller ones last week. Although the national organizing committee on Saturday ordered the strike of the employees of the Jones & Laughlin Company, the largest independent hereabouts, the order was unheeded and all the company's plants were in operation as usual yesterday. The Bethlehem steel plant at Titusville also was unaffected.

In the Homestead-Braddock-Duquesne district the situation showed marked improvement, although pickets made their first appearance before the gates and attempted to turn back the workers. State police and local authorities quickly dispersed the picketers when it appeared that they were intimidating men who wished to enter the plants.

Some plants which were closed all last week resumed yesterday. Among these were the Pennsylvania works of the National Tube Company, the Port Vue plant of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company, the American Steel & Wire plant, Farrell, and others.

General dissatisfaction over their idleness, with no apparent headway being made, is said to have broken out in the ranks of the idle workmen, both Americans and foreigners, and many have petitioned companies to reopen their plants.

A determined march back to work within the next few days would not be surprising, local steel men say, although strike officials scoff at this statement. The fact that meetings or gatherings of any sort are absolutely prohibited in most of the districts where the strike is in progress is said to be affecting the workers more than any other thing. It is breaking down their morale daily, it is stated, and some form of action can be expected from the organizers within a short time.

It is said that attorneys are coming here from other cities for the purpose of taking the matter into court and attempting to obtain restraining orders against local officials, preventing them from interfering with strikers' meetings on the streets and in halls. It is thought that if this can be accomplished the organizers will have gained a big point and will be better able to hold their men and in addition recruit more to their cause.

Cleveland Mill Resumes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The first break to be reported in the ranks of the striking steel workers came yesterday when it was announced at the American Steel & Wire Company of the fact that the H. P. Nail Works Division had resumed operations. "Approximately one-third of the normal day shift reported for work at 6:30 a. m.," said Stephen W. Tener, director of employment. "The normal shift is 635 men."

H. W. Ransie, chairman of the executive committee of the strikers, declared this announcement was "United States Steel Corporation propaganda to weaken the morale of the strikers."

There was no change in the ship-

yards situation, according to James McWeeny, business agent of the Boiler-makers and Shipbuilders Union. The one other development of the day was the reported walkout of 800 union ore and coal handlers, affiliated with the Longshoremen's Union, who had not previously gone out.

"The Pennsylvania docks are manned by men who are not union men, and have no desire to be," said G. E. Cole, in charge of the docks. "We are working 100 per cent, and will continue to do so. All other docks also are in full operation. Claims of the union leaders are entirely unfounded."

Mr. Compers Expects Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York—The steel workers will win because their cause is just, was the parting word of Samuel Compers as he left for Washington on Sunday. He declared that no clique of men could rob the workers of their right under the new order of things and that no false charges of radicalism or alienism could bring back the old order. He said further that the attitude of Judge Gary was untenable, and the public sentiment since the war had emphatically given to the workers the right of collective bargaining. At the United States Steel Corporation, Judge Elbert H. Gary had nothing to give out concerning the strike, but it was said that he was going to Washington today to be ready to testify before the Senate Committee on Wednesday.

Strikers Deny Losses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois—The opening of the second week of the steel strike in this district did not bring the results that friends of the steel corporation had looked for, but on the contrary, the strikers appeared to be chiefly holding their own. John H. de Young, strike organizer, said that according to his reports the steel companies hereabout were doing no more than at the close of last week, which he characterized as very little, indeed. A number of arrests were made in Gary, Indiana, for intimidation. Mayor Hodges had an argument with strikers and won his point in forcing a reduction of pickets at the mill gates.

DUTCH AND BELGIAN FRONTIER DISPUTE

Belgian Confidential Document Is
Forwarded to Agents in Netherlands
Limburg to Carry
On Secret Propaganda There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland—The Belgian negotiations with Holland over frontier regulations continue to form the subject of vigorous polemics between the two countries, and will continue to do so until the dispute is settled either by the Peace Conference or by the parties to the dispute agreeing to some form of compromise. So far as the revision of the treaties of 1839 and the regulation of the Meuse and Scheldt questions are concerned, affairs have reached a deadlock.

In the meantime Holland asks for fair dealing and a fair hearing until such time as a decision shall have been reached. A few months ago a Belgian press bureau communicated the Dutch circular of the Belgian Foreign Office to the Belgian General Headquarters. The document contained instructions to the Belgian secret agents in the Netherlands Province of Limburg and came as a surprise to the Dutch people.

The text of the secret document is substantially as follows:
"Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
"Direction P. No. 1246.
"Brussels, May 20, 1919.
"Confidential Note for General Headquarters."

"At this moment all Belgian agents in Netherlands Limburg must lend their assistance to the best of their abilities to prepare the return of this Province to the mother country; they must not neglect a single opportunity to point out to the Limburgers that their interests are on the side of Belgium; they must encourage, without indiscretion, those Limburgers who openly show that they are our partisans, those who are secretly so and those who are likely to become so. In offering these the readiest help, agents must not fail to emphasize the difference they make between Limburgers and Hollanders. Every day and at every favorable opportunity they must show their gratitude to the Limburgers for their benevolence toward the Belgian refugees."

"It is incumbent upon the Belgians in Limburg to at once create the impression that they have full confidence in the ultimate result of the negotiations which are taking place with Holland with regard to the revision of the treaties of 1839 and the regulation of the Scheldt and Meuse questions. They must show they are quite certain of the effective support which the allied nations will give. They must not carry on, however, too much direct propaganda; but must leave that to the Limburgers. But they must intimate that if Limburg should again become Belgian, it will remain Limburg; that it will not be joined to another province, that the French language will not be introduced, and that Roman Catholicism will be as well protected as under the Netherlands rule. Anti-clericalism is not in its place in these regions."

TREATY CHANGES AWAIT PRESIDENT

Democrats in the United States
Senate Defer Action—Senator
Borah Warns of What He
Says Are Perils to the Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The first day following the President's return from his tour of the country in support of the League of Nations found the situation on Capitol Hill unchanged. Democratic leaders made no new move or any effort to bring up for consideration any of the pending amendments. The Senate's policy is apparently to mark time until the President is sufficiently recovered from his fatigue to hold a conference with Administration leaders, who will advise him on the state of affairs.

These leaders are placed in an embarrassing position through the uncompromising attitude of the President and his evident determination to insist on a fight which his most stalwart supporters now believe to be nothing less than a forlorn hope. They will try to convince him that the time has come when, in the interest of speedy action, it is necessary to make concessions to his opponents, however adverse he may be to such a policy.

Urging a "re-baptism in Americanism" as the only salvation of the United States in a national crisis, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, opened the debate on the treaty and the league issue in the Senate yesterday. The Idaho Senator diverted the attention of the Senate from the consideration of the Versailles document to the dangerous system of unrest and agitation which he declared manifest themselves on all sides and challenge the very existence of the Republic.

Foes of the Republic

Senator Borah, in what was declared to be one of the most forceful and eloquent speeches of his career, affected to see danger to national institutions in two forces, the radical, lawless elements in domestic affairs, and the adherents of a foreign policy in conflict with the maxims upon which the Nation was established.

"Every man must realize that we are not only approaching a crisis, we are now in the very midst of it," declared Senator Borah. He continued: "The foundation tenets of our faith are now under challenge. Thousands of our people, perhaps hundreds of thousands, no longer accept the orderly processes provided in the Constitution as satisfactory. They would realize their aims and purposes through violence and bloodshed, through disorder and indiscriminate murder. Thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, no longer accept the belief that we should hold our independence and our sovereignty free from foreign alliances. They would realize their aims and purposes through combinations or tribunals not controlled by our own people, guided not by the will and discretion of our citizens, but by foreign powers."

Liberties Assailed

"Our orderly and constitutional liberty is assailed on the one hand, and our independence and untrammeled sovereignty are offered as a sacrifice on the other—the two great underlying principles which have distinguished us through the century and under which we have wrought out to the amazement of the incredulous this inestimable scheme of self-government. Both of these forces and each of these plans arrive at the same goal—the destruction of the Republic as we have accepted it and believed in it heretofore. Though actuated by far different motives, I grant you, both disregard utterly the teachings and traditions of American history, and both would uproot the beliefs of the American people. Both are based on the belief that our scheme of government has failed, that the advice of the fathers and the experiences of a century are to be set at naught. One begins by destroying the Constitution. The other commences by trampling under foot the foreign policy, without which the Constitution would not have lasted a quarter of a century."

Lesson in Recent Riots

Turning to recent disregard of law in various cities of the country, Senator Borah described the Sunday riots in Omaha, Nebraska, as "a startling climax to a series of lawless tragedies."

"Since May 1, we have had lynchings and bomb outrages which manifest deep-seated trouble in our industrial and social life which must be corrected," he continued. "America's existence is challenged today. We are surrounded by war against social order, by men who in many of our cities are taking the law in their own hands in utter defiance of due processes of law."

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, Administration spokesman in the Senate, interrupted to deny that the supporters of the League of Nations would place "American institutions in jeopardy." He resented, he said, Mr. Borah's characterization of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, as "un-American" in his espousal of the league.

"The cultured college president," replied the Idaho Senator, "who in-

culcates his insidious propaganda, is as much a menace to the youth of our country and to American institutions as the wielder of the bomb and the waver of the red flag."

"The remedy, the only permanent cure for all these things, is a renaissance of true Americanism, a manly, vigorous national sentiment, a re-baptism of the old national spirit. Not Americanism for the people and an attenuated cosmopolitan form of government for the masses and that internationalism which spreads all over the earth and is effective nowhere for those who would rule, but something of the old fervor, something of that apostolic devotion which, against the whole world, its skepticism, its sneers, and its open opposition, established here a new government, set up a new standard of civilization, and heroically sustained them through five centuries, untiring and binding citizens and magistrates, the people and the government, in one glorious and unflinching faith. This faith, which arouses and sustains vast multitudes, the faith which defies and surmounts those confronting obstacles which seem often to close the path of progress to a people, this faith we must possess again; nothing can take its place."

Faith in American Ideals

"I deny that the hour has come when American institutions and American ideals cannot win in the open arena of debate. I reject the proposition that we cannot succeed in a contest of ideas where discussion is free to all comers. The fault is not in our cause or in the weakness of the creed we espouse; the fault is in the timid, faithless character of its defenders. If we will do out duty, if we will show confidence in our cause, if we will manifest our belief in our faith, if we will apply the true principles of the American Republic which have been entrusted to our keeping for a brief season, we need not fear to go into the open arena, for there we will win again the confidence, the admiration, and the support of all liberty loving men; there we will restore and enshrine in the hearts of the American people the principles of Washington, of Jackson, and of Lincoln."

COLOMBIAN OIL DECREE ANNULLED

Last Impediment to the Final
Ratification of Pending Treaty
With Southern Republic Said
to Have Been Withdrawn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Assurances have been given the United States Government that the oil decree issued by the President of Colombia, and which was recently suspended, will not be renewed, and that it no longer stands as a cause of friction between the United States and Colombia in the settlement of the grievance over the Panama Canal. Action on the Colombian treaty providing for the payment of \$25,000,000 was cut short in the Senate some time ago, with the consent and approval of the State Department, because of the oil decree which is now officially declared to be inoperative.

The treaty, which had been reported favorably from the Foreign Relations Committee to the Senate, was withdrawn because it was learned that an oil decree had been promulgated by the President of Colombia whereby the government, through the Department of Public Works, would exercise the right of granting or withholding concessions to dig oil wells. These grants were to be non-transferable, and valid only when in the hands of individuals or corporations to whom they were granted by the government. Among the provisions of the decree which have caused delay in the ratification of the treaty when it was about to be passed by the Senate are the following:

"For any development, large or small, on private or government lands to locate oil fields, it shall be necessary to have previous permission from the government. All individuals or companies who are temporarily or permanently occupied in the development of oil in any way must fulfill the following conditions: They shall inform the government, through the Department of Public Works, of the work which they are about to begin or have already begun, and report on the result of their explorations; they shall send the government labeled samples of the oil discovered and a map of the property under development; they shall state whether the explorations are being conducted on private property or the property of the explorers on unclaimed land, etc.; that the Department of Public Works will grant the concessions at the convenience of the government, but the granting of concessions or the fact of having commenced operations will not give to the concessionaire, or to the prospector, any right or any claims to rights on the property."

SENATE OF UTAH RATIFIES SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—By unanimous vote, the Utah Senate yesterday passed a resolution ratifying the national suffrage amendment. It will come before the House of Representatives for a vote today.

CHIEF INDUSTRIES OF MEXICO REVIVE AFTER LONG WAR

Nine Years of Upheaval Have
Led to Improved Security
and Prospects of Prosperity—
Loan by United States Needed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—In a visit to Mexico, it is well on reaching Laredo, Texas, to place oneself in the hands of Mr. Myers, who after depositing you at Benders Hotel for breakfast, leaves you to bask in the morning sun for about an hour before taking you and your baggage over the bridge crossing the Rio Grande to Mexico, at either end of which you run the gantlet of American and Mexican customs and passport officers.

After exchanging sufficient money for your trip at the exorbitant rate of 1.90 pesos per American dollar instead of 2 pesos, you spend an hour or two in a building as hot as an oven at the Mexican station of Nueva Laredo, where your trunks are examined by the Customs and checked for Mexico City. Each trunk seems to require one Mexican porter to watch it during its slow movement along the floor to the weighing scale.

The journey is made in an ordinary Pullman car, the property of the Mexican National Railways, and continues through dreary deserts until the mountains are seen in the distance. As the train draws level with them, the scene becomes more interesting. The whole journey is made through the same type of country, with high mountain ranges on both sides at distances varying from 100 to 40 miles from the track, except occasionally when the train reaches the foothills, or winds through a narrow pass. The ground bears mostly cactus and stunted palms, except where either natural or artificial irrigation water is in evidence; then the verdure increases in richness, and trees, including the graceful pepper tree, stretch over the narrow stream, but they are not of great stature.

Little Land Cultivated

Very little of the land adjoining the track is cultivated, but at the small towns and cities there are fine crops of maize and alfalfa, as well as extensive fields of the maguey, from which is produced the national drink of pulque, as well as fiber used in the manufacture of cordage and rough mat woven by hand. The people at the wayside stations look happy and plump, but are generally poorly clad, which is of little consequence in such a warm climate. They crowd around the train, the women selling fruits and special dishes they have prepared, including the famous tortillas and frijoles, a most nourishing dish of dry pancake of paper thickness, and Mexican beans baked and mashed. These are eagerly purchased by the passengers in the day coaches of first and second class. The men stand around their adobe huts, while the little Mexican boys, with their pleading brown eyes, try to inveigle the passengers into giving them money.

Bandits in Evidence

The journey is exceedingly warm until after passing Monterey, where a large and successful steel mill manufactures rails and steel beams. The station is crowded with many prosperous looking citizens, and the natives are better clothed. Here you see for the first time the many varieties of the picturesque sombrero.

The train is now preceded by what is called an explorer, which is a pioneer train consisting of a small locomotive with a heavy steel car and a caboose. The steel car is covered with a corrugated iron awning, and the sides of the car are pierced with loopholes for rifle fire. There are about 20 soldiers in the car, well armed. At the main towns, the explorer pulls into a siding, and the soldiers group themselves picturesquely on the ground along with the women, who sell them their midday meal, in the shade of their armored car.

At Saltillo, a great mining center, which was reached at 3:30 p. m., on the second day, the passengers were informed that a new schedule was in force, and that the train would stop there until 4:40 next morning, the change being due to the risk of attack by bandits through the night at a dangerous point on the route.

The next important stop was at San Luis Potosi, quite a large town; the State of the same name, like some others, was denuded of cattle during the rebellion, when they were driven off to the United States for sale to furnish funds for to capture them. Consequently, all along the route, the country looks bare for lack of live stock, although there are some fine cattle near the large towns, and some flocks of goats.

It looks as though a great opportunity were being missed in not developing this great stretch of country alongside the tracks for about 800 miles, which is only waiting the magic touch of water to blossom like the rose, as it is possible with the crudest methods to get two crops in a season, and sometimes three. In this wonderful country of Mexico, with the high range of hills continuous on both sides of this plateau, it would seem not a difficult engineering problem to impound the water during the rainy season, and by careful irrigation develop this whole section, on which a very

and, prosperous population of thousands could be maintained. The whole plateau could be irrigated. If the bandits were exterminated, a system of Kitchener huts along the contour of the land would safeguard this immense area, including the numerous mines now operating in the adjoining mountains, and the bandits would find a more honest and lucrative employment.

Financing a Problem

Even such farms as are now cultivated are suffering from lack of facilities to finance their crops, as all the Mexican banks are closed, and the farmers, it is said, can obtain money only at a rate of interest of 3 per cent per month. If the government could use its way to obtain a foreign loan and give sufficient guarantees, it would be possible to open the banks and help the farmers to develop the country; for, after all, agriculture is the greatest business in any country, even in a manufacturing country like England, and unless the farmers are assisted and made to prosper, the whole country must suffer.

One's first experience on reaching Mexico City in the early morning is the crush of gesticulating peddlers who immediately surround the passengers in a frantic attempt to be the first to seize the baggage. In the station yard is found every type of vehicle jammed in so tightly that one wonders how the little Ford sedan is to get out, but the problem is soon solved, with much backing and shunting. Once out on the broad Avenida there are literally hundreds of the ubiquitous Fords.

Water Sometimes Hot

On arriving at the hotel after five days' continuous traveling from New York, one is cheered to see in the elevator a large printed sign: "Servicio de Agua Caliente de 7 a 10, Matana y Noche," indicating that you may now enjoy the luxury of a hot bath, but unfortunately you are doomed to disappointment and you can appreciate later why the guests make cynical remarks about the notice on the elevators; still, one is not always disappointed, as the water is sometimes hot and the hotel is a very good one.

Mexico City of today, one is told, is the same old city of nine years ago, except that the streets are not quite so well kept and some of the houses show signs of neglect. The huge steel framework of the great dome of the Palace of Legislation stands gaunt and bare since the days of Diaz, and the beautiful new opera house is still uncompleted, although the wonderful mosaic curtain manufactured by Tiffany of New York is in place and it would not require much to complete the entire structure. The people look happy and well-fed, and prosperous; the stores are well patronized, and the streets are crowded. At certain points the traffic is quite congested; the famous Cinco de Mayo, which was the favorite street for the ladies to drive and shop in, now carries west-bound traffic only, and Avenida Francisco I. Madero is confined to east-bound traffic. This has incensed the ladies and the shopkeepers, as one can imagine what would happen if Mayor Hylan should try to make Fifth Avenue, like dreary Nassau Street, in New York, a one-way street.

Great Improvements Made

Great improvements have taken place since 1916, and there is no evidence of destruction by rebels. On the contrary there is quite a little building boom in the suburbs, and business is feeling the benefit of the gold standard, with all payments on a metallic basis, and no fluctuating paper money to cause anxiety.

The people are, however, very weary of the last nine years of unrest, and while traveling along the main lines of railway is comparatively safe, yet there is always the risk of attack. This condition has continued so long that the people seem to doubt whether they can ever have perfect security, or whether the large amounts now being spent on the army can ever be directed to useful construction work, which is so much needed. They all admit that the present regime is as good as, if not better than, any that could be substituted, and they therefore consider President Carranza's Government stable. Although it may have enemies, no one cares to support them, and so continue the present comparatively peaceful state of affairs, which is destined to last as long as the government has the moral support of the United States. It is inconceivable that the United States would withdraw its support to any of the small nations at present opposed to President Carranza.

Elections Due in 1920

In the next presidential election, in November, 1920, it is not expected that President Carranza, whose term expires on May 1, 1921, will stand for a second term. It is generally thought that the contest for the presidency will be between Messrs. Obregon and Carranza. Mr. Obregon, it is stated, issued a manifesto, though about whether there is some doubt, stating that he is not elected he will start another revolution; but as Mr. Carranza is said to be favorably considered by Mr. Carranza and the Clerical party, it is possible that Mr. Obregon may have to prove his words, if he is elected.

The discussion in the United States seems to be to the possibility of intervention in Mexico has caused very much concern here, as the people are very things very philosophical. View things of the opinion that there is no cause for intervention, as the present government has done nothing to warrant such action by the United States; even the Cientificos and Huertistas supporters, who have been through the present administration, would only agree to intervention on condition that after

their enemies were put down and they were in the saddle, the United States should withdraw. This, of course, would leave the country in a much worse condition than it is now; and it would seem that the only course is to let the country work out its own salvation, which it is surely, if slowly, doing now. In the meantime, the United States could endeavor, by friendly cooperation, to induce this country to accept, with guarantees, a large enough loan to put the country on its feet financially.

Progress in Education

Education, so far as the National University is concerned, is on a very good basis. The San Carlos Academy of Fine Arts, which is part of the university, has a splendid picture gallery with the best examples of Echave's work, all of which are religious paintings, as well as those of the Juárez brothers and others of the early Mexican school. They also have a fine collection of the Dutch, French, and English schools, and one of modern painters. The art classes are very well attended, there being over 700 pupils. Here students are taught decorative designing, in both day and night classes, as well as drawing and painting from life. The class in sculpture is also well attended, and the work of the scholars is excellent, especially in modeling in clay from life.

The school and picture gallery is housed in a very fine building, with the usual large interior court found in practically all public buildings and private dwellings in Mexico; in this case, the court is covered by a glass roof to protect the fine works of sculpture on exhibition there.

The School of Mines and Engineering, also a part of the university, is quite up to date and is well attended. It has a very fine technical laboratory, where all types of motive power engines are available for tests by the students, and the geological museum contains the finest specimens of the rich minerals found in such profusion throughout the mountainous regions of the country, as well as some of the best examples of meteorites. The assay laboratory is very well appointed, and the students and professors show great interest in their work. This school is housed in a massive building designed by the architect Tolstoy, who was responsible for tearing out and destroying the beautiful and elaborately carved woodwork Churrigresque retablos in which the Mexican churches abounded, replacing them with lifeless altars of Græco-Roman work.

Exchange Plan Devised

The rector of the National University, Mr. José Natividad Macías, is most courteous, and kindly arranged for the visits of your representative, and will furnish additional details of interest in due course, including particulars of the arrangements he made regarding the exchange of students and instructors with the universities of Texas, California, and Arizona. An exchange of some numbers is contemplated, and this wise plan can only result in good for the two neighboring countries.

The primary schools of the federal district are under the care of the director-general of primary education, Dr. Felipe Valencia, but they have been closed for some time on account of a discussion between the federal government and the municipalities as to funds for supporting them. The teachers also went out on strike, as their salaries were not being paid. The trouble is not yet over, but Doctor Valencia has every reason to believe it soon will be. He has kindly agreed to furnish interesting particulars of primary education in Mexico, and both he and Mr. Macías are men of high intelligence, and show that quick responsiveness and great courtesy which is a characteristic of the Mexican people, and was so observable in the professors and students of the university.

PLEBISCITE RESULT IN LUXEMBOURG

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LUXEMBOURG, Luxembourg (Monday).—A political and economic plebiscite which was taken in Luxembourg yesterday resulted in a decision in favor of the present ruler, the Grand Duchess Charlotte and of a customs union with France.

The questions upon which vote was taken in this plebiscite were the choice of a ruler and the decision of an economic alliance. In the latter case the choice was between an alliance with Belgium and France and the former the choice was between retaining the present Grand Duchess, selecting another ruler of the same family, substituting another dynasty, or establishing a republic.

GERMANS NOT INVITED TO LABOR MEETING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Sunday).—A German wireless message quoted, the Wolff Bureau as stating that contrary to newspaper reports the German Government has so far received no invitation to attend the impending Labor conference in Washington. A further message states that the leading committee of Swiss trades unions has decided not to send delegates to the Washington congress, so long as the representatives of the Central Powers are not officially invited to participate, in accordance with a decision adopted by the international conference at Amsterdam.

SIR C. MADDEN'S TITLE CHANGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Sunday).—Admiral Sir Charles Madden's title has been altered to Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic fleet as the home fleet has been reduced to a reserve basis.

CONFIDENCE VOTED IN ITALIAN CABINET

Premier Receives 208 Votes to 148—Scene of Disorder in Chamber During Debate—Adjournment Until Wednesday

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Monday).—After Tommaso Tittoni had concluded in the Chamber of Deputies his review of the course of developments at the Peace Conference and the attitude toward Italy prevailing there, the Premier, Francesco Nitti, explained the attitude of the new government.

Finally, the Chamber voted upon the following resolution, which was submitted by Mr. Diachi and accepted by the government: "The Chamber solemnly reaffirms the Italian character of Fiume, and, confident in the work of the government, passes to the order of the day."

The first part of the resolution was adopted by acclamation by the whole Chamber, except by the official Socialists, while a vote of confidence in the government was taken by a roll-call and passed by 208 votes to 148, with 10 abstentions.

ROME, Italy (Sunday).—Debate in the Chamber of Deputies was interrupted yesterday by a scene of disorder which lasted 10 minutes and in which about 100 deputies participated. All the members of the Chamber of Deputies, with the exception of the official Socialists, voted confidence in the Premier, Francesco Nitti, in the Chamber today. Ten members refrained from casting their ballots.

The correct figures for the vote are 208 to 148, instead of 208 to 140, as at first reported. The Chamber adjourned last night until Wednesday, when it will decide whether a vote shall be taken on the question of discussing the peace treaties.

A prolonged heated discussion preceded the riotous scene. The members of the parliamentary league insisted upon asking the government whether it intended to discuss the treaties before adjournment. Mr. Nitti answered that he would first have a vote of confidence, and then whatever cabinet should be in power would decide what should be done. Thereupon members of the parliamentary league invaded the ministers' bench, shouting and gesticulating.

Deputies Express Doubt. A party of Socialists thereupon created considerable disturbance. Mr. Nitti, who had left the government benches returned to his place when the disturbance had somewhat subsided. He was greeted with applause.

The adjournment taken after the vote of confidence was amid considerable excitement, many deputies expressing doubt as they dispersed as to whether the government really intended bringing the matter of the discussion of the treaties up on Wednesday. The belief seemed rather to be that the Chamber would be dissolved for general elections.

The vicinity of the Chamber was occupied by police, carabinieri and troops, and groups that gathered to attempt demonstrations for or against the government were dispersed. The debate was opened by Mr. Turati, leader of the official Socialists. "What is happening today is the outgrowth of the war," he declared. "War arouses all appetites, and the more you attempt to gratify them the less you succeed in satisfying them." He attacked those who, he said for three years had ignored the fact that Fiume was Italian and had sanctioned its going to the Croats. He believed, however, that Fiume would be better placed as the capital of an autonomous state than otherwise.

He censured those who were now attacking American intervention, after Italy had "called America to her rescue." Condemning the d'Annunzio raid upon Fiume, he continued: "After making war upon Germany and Austria, we are now preparing for war against Jugo-Slavs, but which of the American banks will supply us with the funds?"

He argued that it would be only the power of the proletariat that could save Italy from either militarism or Bolshevism. "We Socialists, even the mildest among us," he continued, "if put to a choice between militarism and Bolshevism will not hesitate to choose the latter."

Solution of Difficulties

"The solution of the present difficulties cannot be found in the parliament, but in the people, who must decide and pass sentence on what is done and express their views on what they wish done. Likewise, the peace treaty must be discussed by the people. All this can be accomplished through general elections."

Count Soderini, another deputy, supported the plan of proclaiming Fiume Italian. At the same time he condemned what he characterized as "dangerous adventures," and urged the necessity of reestablishing army discipline.

ment, either, declared the speaker, that he had begged President Wilson not to divulge his views nor mention them before the Italian Parliament.

President Wilson's Views

"Certainly, when I saw President Wilson in Rome," continued Mr. Orlando, "I was anxious to learn his views on Italian questions, but he answered that he did not think that was the opportune moment to speak of them."

A Socialist interrupted to say: "But President Wilson spoke of his ideas to Bissolati in Milan."

Mr. Orlando continued: "President Wilson added that without his documents, which he had left in Paris, he did not feel inclined to discuss Italian aspirations."

Noisy comment rose in the Chamber to the fact that such a statement from President Wilson seemed improbable. Mr. Orlando said he had argued with President Wilson as to why Italy should be given the Alpine frontier at the Brenner Pass and denied the same mountain frontier in eastern Istria and on the east of Dalmatia. He did not accept the last proposal President Wilson made to him, on June 7, he said, because Trieste would have been placed only 10 miles from the frontier, within the range of artillery, and exposed to the possible massing of hostile forces there. In addition, he said, the project ignored the Italian nationality of Fiume.

Mr. Nitti went on to condemn those who were urging the Nation into another war. "At this, Nationalist members cried out: 'No! No! We don't want war!'"

"We Don't Want War"

Mr. Raimondo, in the midst of the Nationalists, cried: "We don't want war, while you want civil war."

The ensuing disturbance was so great that the speaker threatened to suspend the sitting. When calm was restored the Premier declared no one really desired civil war, or war of any kind whatever. He recommended moderation with a view to the restoration of the army to a normal condition. For the present unrest of the army every one was responsible, he declared.

"The greatest question," he continued, "is that of Fiume. Never a word of renunciation has crossed my lips, and the only thing possible was done by the present Cabinet to obtain the realization of Italian aspirations. Now the duty of everybody is frankly to declare which solution the Fiume question shall have."

"The Chamber must vote whether the resolution shall favor annexation or the continuation of the policy to do everything possible to safeguard the rights of Italy."

Mr. Nitti continued: "The people must be made to see what, if the decision is for annexation, the country will have to endure in terrible sacrifices. If, despite this, they still desire annexation nobody more than I will enthusiastically approve it."

Need for Unity Emphasized

Italy must remain in unity with her allies, declared Tommaso Tittoni, the Foreign Minister, in the course of his speech in the Chamber dealing with the Fiume situation.

The Foreign Minister had gone over the course of the peace negotiations at Paris, pointing out that the Italian delegates had had to compromise because, while France and Great Britain had assured Italy of their support, they had avoided going beyond the point in which they would have come into conflict with President Wilson. The Foreign Minister went on:

"I should be a traitor if I did not recommend the avoidance of a course which would put Italy in open opposition to the Peace Conference, which would mean Italy's abandonment of the conference, with the loss of all the advantages coming from the peace treaties, with our complete isolation, with the renunciation of our position as a great power—the committing of a folly of which we would soon repent."

"If anyone will rise in the Chamber who is confident he could attain better conditions," Mr. Tittoni went on, "I am ready to cede my place immediately in the interests of the country, thanking him for the relief from the heavy burden."

"It is indispensable that Italy be united in an accord with her allies. The alliance formed for the war must necessarily continue during the peace."

Speaking of Italy's former enemies, the Foreign Minister said: "We wish a democratic evolution to occur in Germany to obliterate any remains of Prussian militarism; we wish Hungary and Bulgaria to become elements of the peace and equilibrium of eastern Europe, while as for Austria, now that we have reached the tops of the Alps, our natural frontier, we are ready to consider the Austrians as brothers."

The Asia Minor Problem

Referring to Asia Minor he said: "This problem will return for the Peace Conference at the end of October when President Wilson will declare whether America will accept a mandate in Turkey or Armenia."

The Foreign Minister's statement was followed by a lively discussion in the Chamber.

One of the deputies, Mr. don Colanin di Cesaro, a Nationalist, strongly criticized what he referred to as the submissive attitude of the Italian delegation at the Peace Conference. As to the Council of Four, he declared, where three of the members spoke English, while Mr. Orlando did not understand a word, he resembled another figure, "not between two, but among three thieves."

The majority of the members in the chamber and the government representatives protested against this comparison. "No formula will be acceptable which does not give Fiume to Italy," the Deputy concluded. The Socialists interrupted with cries

of "Italy does not want another war," and "The soldiers will desert."

Eugenio Chiesa, who had just returned from a visit to Fiume, followed with a speech advocating the annexation of Fiume. He said he was glad President Wilson did not accept either of the projects submitted concerning the Adriatic, as neither would have satisfied the country.

Outlet to Adriatic Needed

Mr. Chiesa read to the Chamber the minutes of a conversation he said had occurred in Paris, in the presence of Mr. Orlando, between President Wilson and Andrea Ossolnach, deputy for Fiume, in which President Wilson was quoted as stating that there was no question of Fiume belonging to Jugo-Slavia, but that it would serve the countries needing it as an outlet to the Adriatic and would render such a service better by being a free city with its expenses met by the countries making use of it. In addition, according to the minutes, President Wilson was of the opinion that the ports of Trieste and Fiume should not work together, but be in competition. The minutes record the objections of Mr. Ossolnach, who ended by declaring that the only solution of the problem would be annexation to Italy, otherwise he would disclaim all responsibility for the consequences.

"Fiume is mined," continued Mr. Chiesa; "its harbor is mined; its historic tower, its city hall are mined; its beloved churches are mined, and all its houses. If any dominion dares impose itself upon the city except that of Italy it will find not a town, but a heap of ruins."

The deputy said the government and the supreme army command should have prevented the raid on Fiume, which he attributed chiefly to the decision of the inter-allied military commission in which General Robilant, in command of the Italian forces along the frontier, had approved "anti-patriotic" conclusions. He added:

"This produced a state of desperation among the population of Fiume, which understood it was to be abandoned to the mercy of the Jugo-Slavs." He declared that Jugo-Slavs had prepared for an invasion of Fiume and that on Sept. 10 they began to march toward it.

"This could not be tolerated," he continued. "I solemnly declare that the raid was decided upon solely by the soldiers who had been forced to leave Fiume. I insisted upon returning to defend it. D'Annunzio only put himself at their head."

Vivas Given for Soldiers

The entire Chamber, with the exception of the Socialists, the members of the Cabinet and tribunes, arose at this and stood crying out vivas for the soldiers and for Fiume.

Mr. Nitti at this juncture begged the Chamber to continue the discussion with serenity and calmness, as it was a grave responsibility that both the government and the deputies would have to assume. He added that he wished to state that the only instructions given to General Robilant were to take part in the proceedings of the Inter-Allied Commission with loyalty to the Allies.

In public expressions of opinion regarding measures for dealing with the Adriatic question, the three principal suggestions seem to be, first, the immediate annexation of Fiume and its territory regardless of international complications and financial difficulties; second, the military occupation of Fiume by Italy, thus displacing the d'Annunzio insurgents but keeping the city at the disposal of the Peace Conference for a definite decision as to its fate, while the third proposes a general election as an expedient which, while not solving the problem, would not commit the Nation to any decision, leaving it for the next Chamber. The chief opposition to the last mentioned plan is that in order to bring about a general election in November the Chamber will be obliged to dissolve without discussing or approving the peace treaties with Germany and Austria, the latter of which at least grants Italy one of her principal desires, the Brenner Pass frontier.

PROTEST IS SENT BY MR. CAILLAUX

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Saturday).—Mr. Cailleux has addressed to Mr. Clemenceau a letter protesting against his allusion in the Chamber on Thursday to the Franco-German negotiations of 1911. As Pierre Renauld said it in the Chamber, Mr. Cailleux also affirms that these negotiations saved France and that the Agadir affair had as its origin the agreement of 1909, of which Mr. Clemenceau bore the responsibility.

Examination of Pierre Lenoir

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Saturday).—Mr. Peres, president of the Commission of Inquiry of the Court of Justice, proceeded to the first examination of Pierre Lenoir yesterday afternoon. Other interviews are to follow quickly. This investigation will decide whether Mr. Lenoir will be confronted by Mr. Cailleux.

VOLUNTEERS HOLD CEREMONY IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Sunday).—This morning a stirring ceremony was held in the Court of Honor of the Invalides, The Federation of Foreign Volunteers in the service of France placed a plaque, commemorating their voluntary enlistments, on the left column of the first stage of the Napoleon Gallery, where the first enlistment was made. The plaque states that on Aug. 21, 1914, the free men of all the nations of the world enrolled for France and right.

NEED FOR A LEAGUE OF NATIONS SHOWN

Mr. Morgenthau Says an America Which Is Ready to Stand Behind a League Can Hold Balance of Power in the World

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—On returning from a tour through central Europe, Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, has made a statement to the press in which he records his impression that Germany has been compressed by the process of war "into a concentrated mass, surcharged with energy and moving with centrifugal force, while Germany's neighbors are spreading themselves out, quarrelling and moving with centrifugal force."

"If," he continued, "disintegration keeps up among Germany's neighbors there can be but one result. Europe is rapidly driving on toward a situation which must eventually result in a coalition between Russia and Germany and the absolute destruction of the many newly created powers unless immediate steps are taken to prevent it. In my opinion, a strong League of Nations is the only means of preventing such a disaster and it must come soon and have the loyal support of both great and small powers."

"The forces of peace must organize and consolidate, otherwise they are inviting an onslaught which the German arms will unquestionably make within a few years unless her enemies trench themselves through constructive work and establish barriers. It is the duty of the United States to lead this government and give all possible assistance to the newly formed nations which threaten to wreck themselves and the Allies through greed and jealousy."

"Germany will leave France alone, perhaps, but she will inevitably try to gobble up Russia and many of the small countries of Central Europe. "The task of the United States is clear; she must begin through cooperation with her allies; she must equip statesmen in international politics and create the finest General Staff that ever existed so as to have leaders who will realize what world developments are. An America which is ready mentally and physically to stand behind the League of Nations can hold the balance of power in the world. If the United States does not measure up to her responsibilities, Germany may win next time and secure domination of the world."

BOLSHEVIST SUCCESS IS CLAIMED IN WEST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday).—A Moscow wireless message reports Bolshevist successes on the western front in the direction of Jitomir and claims that the Bolsheviki have advanced to 12 miles west of Kiev, though they have abandoned Fastava. On the eastern front fighting is proceeding with varying results, but the Bolsheviki have retired along the Petropavlovsk railway, while another message states that in the Tobolsk region the Bolsheviki are retiring to the mouth of the River Tobol.

Allied Measures of Compulsion

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Sunday).—It is announced from Berlin that the Minister of National Defense has sent to the East an officer to keep the ministry informed daily on the situation. Energetic measures will be taken against any troops which may refuse to leave the Baltic provinces and Lithuania. According to the Berliner Morgenpost of Sept. 26, the suppression of supplies by the Allies is foreseen as a measure of compulsion.

Red Cross Conference Planned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday).—According to the Politiken, an important Red Cross conference is to be held in Copenhagen shortly between representatives from England and Soviet Russia. The Russian delegates will be four prominent members of the government.

PRINCE TO LEAVE OTTAWA ON NOV. 10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. OTTAWA, Ontario.—It is officially announced that His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, will leave Ottawa for Washington, on Nov. 10. Certain changes have been made in the itinerary of the royal tour in order that the Prince may be able to make another stay in the Manitoban Capital. He will arrive in Winnipeg on Oct. 10, remaining in that city for four days.

His Royal Highness will go straight from Winnipeg to Cobalt where he will visit the mines.

Prince Visits Vancouver Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. VICTORIA, British Columbia.—"Everything was splendid and I enjoyed every minute of the trip," the Prince of Wales declared when his train arrived here after it had traversed 200 miles of Vancouver Island, going as far north as Courtenay, where the community settlement of returned soldiers was visited.

It was an outing for the Prince and a welcome break in the routine of his tour, but it also was a strenuous experience as at every place that the train stopped the Prince made an ad-

dress and entered into the spirit of the festivities. He was also given enthusiastic ovations everywhere. People flocking for miles around to see him.

SKODA WORKS NATIONALIZED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday).—A Prague message states that the long-planned nationalization of the Skoda works was consummated at a general meeting on Friday when six Czechs and three Frenchmen were elected to the board, including Eugene Schneider, head of Schneider & Co., in Paris. The meeting resolved to raise its capital from 72,000,000 to 144,000,000 kronen. The balance sheet shows a loss of over 12,000,000.

GERMAN-POLISH NEGOTIATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday).—The aerial transport firms around London are doing their utmost to ease the situation. The Airco Company is doubling its usual London-Paris service, and in addition a special relief machine left today with a load of mails for the French capital. A Handley Page machine left Hounslow today with official mails for Belgium and Holland. The company is doubling its continental services and additional mails for Belgium and Holland will be carried.

BUCHAREST CRISIS CONTINUES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BUCHAREST, Rumania (Monday).—The Rumanian ministerial crisis continues as the leader of the Transylvanian Party refused to participate in the government which Mr. Monolesco was endeavoring to form. A rearrangement of the Brailianu government is now looked for.

INVITATION TO SPANISH KING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Sunday).—President Poincaré has sent a telegram of welcome to the Spanish King and Queen who are at Bordeaux and who are expected in Paris next month.

AUSTRIAN PAYMENTS SUSPENDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. VIENNA, Austria (Monday).—The Austrian Finance Minister announces that payments in connection with the Austrian debt are provisionally suspended.

HUTZLER BROTHERS
DRY GOODS
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

The Store of Satisfaction
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
Howard and Lexington Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Established 1852
JOEL GUTMAN & Co.
A Good Store for Quality
BALTIMORE, MD.

The Magnitude of Our Stock
permits every woman to select just the shoes she likes best—at a price she is willing to pay.
WYMAN
The Home of Good Shoes
19 Lexington Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

THE QUALITY SHOP
Collar Hug Clothes
Baltimore and Liberty Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

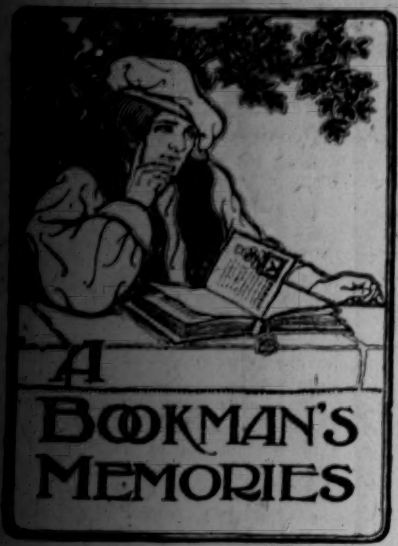
We feel we can supply all your shoe wants at the
WALK-OVER SHOE STORES
104 W. Lexington St. 17 E. Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE

SOLDIERSON'S
529 S. Broadway, Baltimore 7th
HATS
DRESSES FURS
You'll Be Pleased Here

Hiram F. Henderson & Co.
229 North Howard St., BALTIMORE, MD.

Stationer, Printer and Engraver
50 cards from plate, 60c
Fountain Pens \$1.00 up
Eversharp Pencils \$1.00 up

The Lace & Novelty Shop
208 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
MARY A. CAMPBELL
Street, Afternoon and Evening Dress
BLOUSES
COATS AND WRAPS



Bret Harte

At the beginning of the present century, in the spring of 1901 to be precise, a literary luncheon was given in London. It was quite interesting. There were present at least six important literary people, besides merchants and journalists. My kind, non-boasting hostess had shown me the list beforehand, and I had noted with excitement, literary excitement, that among the lions was—Bret Harte.

During luncheon I studied the lions, and was able, by their manes and manners, to identify five of them. But I could not place Bret Harte. Which was he? Finally I addressed a whispered inquiry to my neighbor. She nodded toward a well-groomed gentleman facing me across the table.

"What," I exclaimed in breathless undertone, "that Bret Harte?"

Throughout the luncheon I had noticed him with some amusement merely because he was a dandy. I have no objection to dandies. I like looking at them; they have their place as objects of interest in the world, and the mind is interested in speculating on the influences or notions that induce a man to overdress. It is not easy, after the lapse of so many years, to explain why I thought this gentleman overdressed. Was it the glint of wax on the moustache, or the hair too artfully curled, or the extra height of the collar, or the five buttons on the sleeve, or the tricky cut of the coat, that no tailor would make on his own initiative?

That Bret Harte? Yet, why not? Thirty years had passed since he left California. This prosperous, fêted, dapper, lionized gentleman had become a citizen of the old world; he had held important official positions in the United States Consul at Crefeld, Germany, and later at Glasgow; now he was living at Camberley in Surrey, a highly respectable outer suburb of the metropolis, a place of trim lawns and retired leisure, where ascetic bankers and portly merchants dwell.

He gave a twinkle to his moustache, smiled, and rearranged his cravat. "Never mind," I murmured to myself, "really to him, never mind, you wrote 'The Luck of Roaring Camp' and 'Tennessee's Partner' and 'Plain Language From Truthful James,' and 'Dickens in Camp,' and 'The Society Upon the Staircase.' You live now at Camberley, Surrey, but once you resided elsewhere."

I reside at Table Mountain, and my name is Truthful James; I am not up to small deceit or any sinful games; and I'll tell in simple language what I know about the row that broke up our society upon the Staircase.

While this attractive dandy fingered his ring and then glanced meditatively, and with approval, at his manicured finger nails, something like a tear dimmed my eyes, for this Bret Harte was a master of pathos as well as of humor. While I watched him the years receded and there stole to memory his

RELIEVING GUARD (1864)
"What sentry, ho! Who passed the night through thy long waking?"
"Child, cheerless, dark—as my 'sent' the hour before the dawn breaking."

"No sleep? No sound?" "No, nothing save the plover from the marshes calling, and in yon western sky, about an hour ago, a star was falling."

"A star? There's nothing strange in that," he said; "but above the thicket, somehow it seemed to me that God's somewhere had just relieved a picket."

I looked at him, sitting there so complacently, so decorated, no content to be in a luxurious London house in the year 1901. I thought of him as our Bret Harte, the world's best Harte, in those wonder 17 years in California between 1854 and 1871, when his genius flowered, apparently without effort, nourished by his fresh, unaccustomed environment.

Dreary critics like to divide the lives of the eminent into periods, and, arbitrary, frequently forced, and, I can't help it, the life of Bret Harte divides itself into three absolute periods, thus—1839 to 1854, Albany, New York; Literary result—nothing; 1854 to 1871, California; Literary result—everything; 1871 to 1901, New York and Europe; Literary result—nothing.

The first "nothing" is understandable. From our first year to our fifteenth we are not expected to produce works of genius. The last "nothing" is perhaps rather cruel. Yet who can say he has been enthralled by any writings of Bret Harte after he left California? I have read some of them. I have an indistinct memory of Spanish and Mexican local color, but these California things have left no impression upon me. My eyes run down a list of his books. All, with the striking exceptions of those inspired in California, are mere titles—no more. The young Kipling in India, he was great when he grew from the soil and with the soil, but when he went forth and found culture—culture, thought and dedicated the truant, we were told, was invincible so long as he remained in contact with another earth. Bret Harte left California in 1871, his years being 32, work was done, but nobody

in which had appeared "The Luck of Roaring Camp" and "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," was the talk of the continent. Eastern editors clamored for Bret Harte's work. The Atlantic Monthly offered him \$10,000 a year to write exclusively for its pages. His journey east has been described as a triumphal progress; he was the most popular of American authors, and England hailed him as "the long-looked for American laureate." He came east to affluence. The Heracles of success held him aloft, away from his Californian earth, and in 1878 he dropped into the nice little post of Consul at Crefeld, Germany.

I watched him tenderly at that luncheon party. One wing of his moustache had fallen somewhat out of curl; he gave it a brisk upward twist with his elegant white hand. That was the hand that had written of Miggles, and Stumpy, and Kentuck, and Mr. John Oakhurst, and Tennessee's Partner, and Brown of Calaveras, and of the Aged Stranger, and the Old Major, and Jim and Flynn of Virginia, and that wonderful spelling bee at Angel's reported by Truthful James, and Her Letter, and His Answer, also reported by the truthful one. Well, that suffices, that is enough for one man. I never addressed a remark to him at that luncheon party. I couldn't. Perhaps he had forgotten all about California. Perhaps not.

I have not forgotten, because I have just re-read all his Californian sketches, and all his poems, and I was amazed to find how little I had forgotten. I sniveled (such happy sniveled) as I always shall, when the Judge toasts Miggles, and when the Luck "fastened" with Kentuck's finger, and when Tennessee's partner "passing by" just looks in at the court, and yes, when by the camp fire beneath the Sierras the boy reads "aloud the book wherein the Master had writ of 'Little Nell.'" It is easy, of course, for anybody to find fault—his treacherous sentiment, his drawn-out pathos, his cheap moralizing; yet if you admit all these blemishes, which I don't, how splendid, how unequalled he is. O rare young Francis Bret Harte of California!

His place in literature is assured. Already the school children are being persuaded to read him. In a "History of American Literature," in section Bret Harte, the "Required Reading" of the day is—"Conception de Arguello," "Jim," "To a Plover," "Skull," "In the Tunnel," "John Burns of Gettysburg," and "The Heathen Chinee."

I am glad that I was not forced to read Bret Harte at school, that I came to him by chance and with joy. With him as guide I entered a new world, which, after all these years, is still new.

SIR AND MADAM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Sir and madam, a newspaper article which we were reading the other day brought to mind how quickly these useful words are vanishing from our language. The article was about a caddy-master and the drill he gave to his caddies each day. Among the things which he demanded from them was this: The players are to be addressed as sir and madam.

Sir and madam. What recollections they bring back of the great Dr. Johnson and the social use these words had before they were allowed to lapse entirely into the world of business! "Sir," the great dogmatist would say, and the clasp of it still resounds from the printed page. The caddy will probably not be taught to use these words in any such thunderous way, but the fact that they are to use them at all shows that the words are not quite dead. With so many uses to which they could be put, both profitably and gracefully, should like to start the R. and I. to bring them back.

Think of the awkward address to a stranger when one is in need of a little local information! We have all been there a thousand times, demanding the way to Bunker Hill or to the Egyptian Pyramids. How shall we prefix our request for information? If we have already managed to fix the stranger with our eye, you, while neither defining nor ingratiating will do. "Will you please tell me—" This has an ungarnished sound and does not express in the least the deference we feel to the superior knowledge of the person addressed. Still it will answer if we have already, as I have said, fixed the one addressed with our glance. But suppose that the glance has not accompanied this. We may be on the front seat of a motor car, not knowing which is the "third turn to the left beyond the drinking fountain." We see a person walking away from us who looks locally dependable. Unless we maneuver for position, as was the custom with the old ships of the line, some way of fixing his attention must be resorted to, other than a glance at his receding back. The vernacular furnishes us with "Say, Mister," and "Will you tell me, stranger." Neither of these informal expressions has the terseness of sir, and they lack

the dignity of the fine, old Johnsonian address. "Sir," will you tell me the road to San Francisco—or to Arcady? Surely this is better than a "Say, Mister."

Sir in a Retort
Dr. Johnson, being wise in the use of words, managed to gain much super-emphasis and many shades of meaning by the placing of these words, sir and madam. At the beginning of his sentences, his sirs ring out like a pistol shot. Boswell appreciated this linguistic emphasis so much that he never failed to report them in writing down the conversations which the two had together.

Boswell—to quote—"I have often thought I should like to retire to a desert." Johnson—and here the emphasis is quite terrific—"Sir, all Scotland is a desert." One would as soon think of the great dogmatist going about without his wig as of expressing his opinions without these explosive sirs.

The best piece of repartee in the English language gains much of its force from the felicitous use of sir. It is not to be found in Whistler but in an old nursery rhyme. When the fine gentleman assures the milkmaid that he can't marry her, she replies in words so familiar as scarcely to need quoting. "Nobody asked you, sir," she said. The sir did not leave the circumspet gentleman a conversational leg to stand on. The milkmaid had shown herself witty as well as beautiful, and the better parrier of the two.

The French have always been sensitive to the use of words. Never have they allowed monsieur and madame, the equivalent of sir and madam, to lapse from their language. "Conversations in French in Ten Lessons" teaches us to be polite as well as fluent. If we ask for our bread at any of our ten lessons—we must grace our familiar demands with the fine courtesy of monsieur and madame. Not to be polite is not to be French.

The Deferential Sir
There is still another use of sir and madam besides those of emphasis and politeness which might be mentioned: its use as a form of address when impersonal deference is intended and not personal. This, of course, is the sir of a private when speaking to an officer. It is authority that he is recognizing and not person. A few of these excellent words of deference to office and authority have lingered in our democratic tongue. "Your Excellency," we say, and there is conjured up a long line of governors from the time of colonial days, with coaches and outriders down; "Your Honor," and the building of cities from the time of the Pharaohs and the putting of rulers over them is connoted. Sir might well be used as a form of impersonal respect for those men who have toiled worthily for the community good.

As for madam, that seems to have gone from us entirely. One never hears it except in the form of a business assurance that the package will be sent speedily, madam. It is too allotted amount and on the requisition list, from a turnbuckle to an engine, or, if something special is required, a telephone purchase can be made and the material either delivered direct to the ship or to the base in quick order. "But where are the provisions and clothing kept?" we asked. "Surely you do not forget them, in supplying a great navy."

"No indeed! And it is good clothes and excellent food the men get, right over on Forty-Third Street and Second Avenue, a few blocks from here, at the Provision and Clothing Depot." A taste of the sea and of what the Hun failed to get we found on another floor, where matériel from ships, used during the exciting days of battles with submarines is "surveyed" and "reclaimed." Much of the matériel is put in shape to be used again on other ships, but some of it is beyond reclamation. The accumulation has been caused by many of the ships formerly operated by the Naval Overseas Transportation Service being returned to the owners or to the shipping board.

What has become of the yeoman-ettes? We were informed many of them were on duty here."

A Word for the Girl Workers
They were, but have also become a memory of the war days when their services were so valuable to the country. But they are still needed here at base; and when the Naval Reserves were released in August many of the Yeoman (F) were trans-

WHERE SHIPS ARE FITTED OUT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
"Yes, this is the Fleet Supply Base. To what department do you wish to go?"

Reassured, we told our errand and were escorted through devious labyrinthical ways to the store rooms of the United States Atlantic Fleet. There was slight reason, at least, for our doubt on arrival; first, the sight of men and boys scampering about on roller skates suggested the rink, not a plant where dreadnaughts are outfitted; second, there was the immensity of the place—one of those huge twin buildings which, together, cover the ground between Twenty-Ninth and Thirty-First streets, South Brooklyn. But to return to the skaters.

The demand for speed, foremost in the requirements of the Naval Supply Department, is now better gratified than in the use of the humble roller skate. Throughout these buildings, therefore, specially constructed floors of composition material are installed to withstand the scraping of iron wheels—and, incidentally, to neutralize the noise. To the apparel of every minor employee—errand boys, messengers and other attendants—the "self-starting shoe" has been added. The effect so naval heads avert, is increased efficiency; now ships, tugging at anchor in New York Harbor, may reach their destination sooner than has heretofore been possible.

Various Sorts of Ensigns

An incident at the entrance of the supply base, before we as yet were acquainted with the surroundings, proves that even government workers have their sense of humor. We are asked whether we are acquainted with any ensign on duty here. "What division?" He had to inquire of information. "Will Information please tell where the ensigns are located?"

She would—and did: "One-seven." Down to One-seven we traveled. "Are ensigns located here?"

"Yes. What number do you want?" "Number?" His name is Ensign Brown.

"So you have been made victim of that joke. The ensigns we keep are flags and bunting for ships. You must inquire for Ensign Brown at Commodore Josephthal's office."

But we had concluded not to hunt further for Ensign Brown. We visited the supply department, and watched the intricate course of the ship's requisition from the time it leaves the hands of the supply officer of the Leviathan (or whatever ship for which it is intended) through the issue, stock, stores, receiving, purchasing, packing, assembly and dispatch divisions until it is placed on big navy trucks from the Public Works Department or navy yard, to be hauled to the pier.

A Great Assortment of Supplies

We learned that the ships can get anything at the base, with the allotted amount and on the requisition list, from a turnbuckle to an engine, or, if something special is required, a telephone purchase can be made and the material either delivered direct to the ship or to the base in quick order. "But where are the provisions and clothing kept?" we asked. "Surely you do not forget them, in supplying a great navy."

"No indeed! And it is good clothes and excellent food the men get, right over on Forty-Third Street and Second Avenue, a few blocks from here, at the Provision and Clothing Depot." A taste of the sea and of what the Hun failed to get we found on another floor, where matériel from ships, used during the exciting days of battles with submarines is "surveyed" and "reclaimed." Much of the matériel is put in shape to be used again on other ships, but some of it is beyond reclamation. The accumulation has been caused by many of the ships formerly operated by the Naval Overseas Transportation Service being returned to the owners or to the shipping board.

What has become of the yeoman-ettes? We were informed many of them were on duty here."

A Word for the Girl Workers

They were, but have also become a memory of the war days when their services were so valuable to the country. But they are still needed here at base; and when the Naval Reserves were released in August many of the Yeoman (F) were trans-

ferred to civil service positions. Little attention has been given to them, and hardly a word of thanks to these courageous girls." The official publication of the base, however, has issued an editorial in their behalf. This magazine, Base Notes, bears the following legend:

Published and printed at the United States Navy fleet supply base by the enlisted and civilian personnel for the purpose of strengthening loyalty, increasing cooperation, and otherwise assisting in the furtherance of a better naval establishment.

The magazine boasts a colored cover, and contains many cartoons and other illustrations. And so ended our long trip through this big storehouse which meant so much for the fleet during the war. We learned of its athletic association; of its music league; its war savings society, with a thousand members pledged to buy thrift stamps each week. And when we were again back at Times Square, New York City, we told the guide that the Fleet Supply Base should surely be placed on the itinerary of the "Sightseeing Trip Through the Great City of New York."

FIGHTING FOREST FIRES FROM SKY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Wireless apparatus and aeroplanes have furnished Oregon during the past summer with the most up-to-date forest fire patrol that modern national science could supply, and contributed to keep down losses in what is said to have been one of the driest seasons and one of the worst for forest conflagrations in recent years. Success of these methods of forest fire protection probably has sounded the knell of the lonely forest ranger, who traversed the woods on foot or horseback, climbing every commanding peak to scan the horizon in search of smoke.

The wireless station was installed in the old lookout cabin on Mt. Hood, at an elevation of 11,125 feet, by the United States forestry service. Six army aeroplanes took up the task of patrolling the forests and reporting incipient blazes so that the fires might be stamped out before they attained formidable proportions. Forestry officials believe they will be able in the future to nip in the bud disastrous forest conflagrations, which have taken toll of thousands of dollars' worth of timber and several lives every summer for years past. Aeroplanes probably will be established in Montana and Idaho next year, and wireless stations may be installed on other high peaks in the forests of the northwest.

Reports by Telephone

The United States forestry service has for years maintained a lookout station on Mt. Hood. The lookout commanded a view of two states, and was expected to report fires to his superiors by telephone. Two telephone lines, one on the north side of the mountain and the other on the south side, theoretically kept the lookout in communication with the cities in the plains below him. On numerous occasions it happened, however, that avalanches swept down the sides of the peak, tearing out the telephone wires and isolating the lookout. Occasionally the watcher discovered fires which he was unable to report because his lines were down.

C. M. Allen, telephone engineer for the United States forestry service in Portland, Oregon, originated the idea of establishing a wireless station on the mountain as an adjunct to the ordinary telephones. He secured from the War Department wireless apparatus of the type used in aeroplanes during the war, and after herculean labor succeeded in transporting it to the top of the peak and setting it up.

For wireless telephony, the instrument has a range of about eight miles; for wireless telegraphy, the range is from 40 to 50 miles. Inasmuch as few forestry service lookouts knew anything about wireless codes, Mr. Allen set up another station at Government Camp, on the side of Mt. Hood, about eight miles below the summit and within telephone range. The lookouts are studying wireless telegraphy, however, and Mr. Allen hopes that

Michigan State Auto School
Both practical and theoretical training—In Detroit, the famous Auto City

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 927)

Objection to Mexico Interview

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Inclosed herewith please find a clipping, "Temperate Action on Mexico," from The Christian Science Monitor under the date of Aug. 23, and it is my desire to call your attention to what I consider an attempt upon the part of a correspondent to set up a situation which is not founded on facts. There are a great many people who have interests in Mexico, who have been and are now in business there, and whose treatment is quite in accordance with the views expressed in the daily papers on conditions in Mexico, and on the treatment accorded Americans.

I question most all of the statements made by Mr. Phillips, some of them being most absurd. Conditions are not improving in Mexico, and never will until the United States or some other country steps in and restores order. We have been interested in this country for the past 15 years and have been prevented in developing and opening up the properties which we purchased there. The work which we have already done is resultant in conditions which are a betterment such as the Mexicans never dreamed of. Mr. E. L. Doherty of Los Angeles, with his Mexican Petroleum Company, has done wonderful construction work in the development work on his properties, all making for better conditions for the Mexicans. This company has built roads (both railroad and motor trucks), schools, public and office buildings in Tampico, paved the entire city free of cost, etc., and they, together with the other companies operating there, have had most of their difficulty lately since the Carranza troops have moved in.

As an engineer I have made examinations in many parts of the republic, but I have had so much difficulty that I have decided that I will stay out of Mexico until things are cleaned up. Several of my friends have lost their lives there, and in this connection I wish to state that the natives whom one meets in the interior, especially those who have served some time under any sort of military leadership, are quite the equal of the German in committing atrocities.

I do not imagine that you can find anyone in this city, who has interests in Mexico, who will want to take the country away from the Mexicans, but they do want the chance to go there and develop its mines, its oil fields, or any other commodity which they may be interested in, in perfect safety, just the same as they can go to other countries at the present time.

I have just returned from a five months' trip through the interior of the Republic of Panama, in which I covered that country from one end to the other on horseback. I wish that I might tell you of the inducements which are President of that Republic, the Hon. Bellisario Porras, offered to the writer in an effort to get American capital interested in his country.

On my way home, I stopped off in Cuba, and, in a country over which the United States established a protectorate successfully, until they could govern themselves, I found that there was just about the same proportion of American capital interested as in Mexico, but Cuban capital (under a stable government, made stable by the United States) I found to be enjoying the very pinnacle of prosperity. Cuba, a few short years ago in the throes of Spanish misrule, poverty-stricken, and down and out, now, the richest country, per capita, in the world.

(Signed) JACK TEHEN.
Los Angeles, California, Sept. 11, 1919.



Detroit, Mich.

Dear Madam:

Our usual Handkerchief Catalogue has been combined, this season, with our Holiday number and will be ready for distribution on or about October 20th.

May we have your name for our mailing list? There is no charge.

Yours sincerely,

Newcomb-Endicott Company

Balduff EGYPTIAN CHOCOLATES

Their mellow, creamy deliciousness fills your highest ideal of a refined chocolate confection. Made of the freshest, most luscious fruits and nuts and only the sweetest, purest chocolate. More delightful—more satisfying. "Par Avenue." Sold at most good shops in U.S. home only, or sent postpaid, \$1.25. Price refunded if you are not pleased. Samples in facsimile of large box, sent to any address on receipt of 10c.

BALDUFF—The Confectioner, Omaha, Neb.

TOOL STEELS

Blue Chip

High Speed

and other

FIRTH-STERLING TOOL STEELS

THE knowledge, experience and skill of SHEFFIELD combined with the best PITTSBURGH practice have made these steels a standard of QUALITY and UNIFORMITY wherever Tools are used

FIRTH-STERLING STEEL COMPANY
McKeesport, Pa.

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA
CLEVELAND PITTSBURGH
CHICAGO

COX'S
Instant Powdered
GELATINE

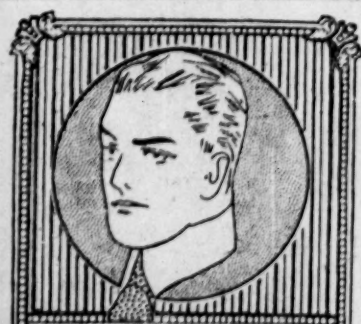
YOU will find plenty of new ideas in our Manual of Gelatine Cookery. Write for a free copy.

In making nourishing soup stock, dainty salads, delicious savories or difficult puddings Cox's Gelatine is an invaluable aid.

Unflavored and unsweetened it can be used in many ways, saving your time and making cooking a joy!

Keep your eyes open for the checkerboard box!

THE COX GELATINE CO.
Dept. F, 100 Hudson St., New York



Introducing to you a new collar BARRACKS designed for comfort and style.

Now on sale.

Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
SINCE 1871

Moore Push-Pins

or
Push-less Hangers

Use them and you may change wall decorations as often as you like without injuring the wall paper or plaster. The steel points do the trick.

Sold by hardware, stationery, and photo supply stores everywhere.

10c Per Packet
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.,
40 Berkeley St., Philadelphia

State Street Trust Co.

MAIN OFFICE
33 STATE STREET
CORLEY SQUARE BRANCH
578 Boylston Street
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH
Corner Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS.

VACCINATION LAW REPEAL IS SOUGHT

Increasing Number of Objectors
to Compulsory Feature of
Massachusetts Act Follows
Results of Its Operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Thousands of parents have expressed their disapproval of the state compulsory vaccination law, and an increasing number are becoming active for its amendment, now that the schools have opened and the law is again in operation.

In Pittsfield, for instance, citizens have been so aroused by the fatal results to a little girl of lockjaw which followed vaccination, that a mass meeting has been called by the people themselves. The Mayor, having taken a decided stand against vaccination, gave his permit for the mass meeting to be held in Municipal Hall, and a former Mayor has volunteered to pay the rental of the hall.

The mother of the little girl, in a letter to a Berkshire paper, states that she has received so many inquiries about the vaccination that she feels it her duty to put the facts before the people of the city, one of the facts presented being that the child was perfectly healthy up until the time she was vaccinated. She closes her letter by saying, "I feel that the parents of Pittsfield ought to rise and demand that the compulsory vaccination law of this State be done away with."

Another city, Worcester, though its people have not yet called a mass meeting as has Pittsfield, is giving no little evidence of its desire to have the compulsory law abolished. It is reported that certificates furnished by the Boston Medical Liberty League and properly filled out by accredited physicians, relieving parents of the necessity of having their children vaccinated, are treated as of little consequence by the Board of Health authorities in Worcester, despite the fact that these certificates were originated by prominent legal authorities in the State as fulfilling the requirements of the law. Thousands of these certificates have been used by parents in many parts of the State without question of their validity.

Further, after receiving these certificates—such certificates, according to the state law, releasing children holding them from all further pressure regarding vaccination—the Board of Health authorities are said to give these children a thorough physical examination, and after this the board decides whether or not the children shall be vaccinated. Citizens of the community look upon this procedure as altogether unwarranted, and as a result much public activity is concentrating which betokens a state-wide effort to annul the compulsory vaccination law.

LEAGUE OF OPPRESSED PEOPLES ORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—The League of Oppressed Peoples was organized on Sunday. Irish-Americans were in the majority at the meeting but many representatives of other nationalities were also present. Dudley Field Malone, the chairman, emphasized that one of the purposes of the meeting was to impress on both the leading political parties that what Americans want is not a set of new quarrels with other nations, but a set of free autonomous nations.

Mary B. Boland, who in addition to being secretary of the so-called Irish Republic, was elected a Sinn Féin member of Parliament, said one object of the visit of the Irish leaders to America was to get a fair hearing of the hands of an honest tribunal of public sentiment. He denied allegations that the Irish were slackers in the world war and asserted that more than 100,000 of Ireland's sons had perished in battle under the Union Jack.

GIFTS PRESENTED TO ADMIRAL CONZ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—In appreciation of his work during the war, Admiral Ugo Conz of the Italian Navy, whose flagship, the Conte Di Cavour, is now anchored in the Hudson River, was presented a gold medal given by the readers of Il Progresso Italiano-American, at a mammoth performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" at Madison Square Garden here on Sunday. More than 12,000 persons crowded for the admiral, Italy, her King, America, d'Annunzio and Fiume.

At a gathering of 15,000 persons in the stadium of the College of the City of New York, Admiral Conz was introduced with a gold medal for Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy, given by the residents of the United States under the auspices of the Bollettino della Sera, an Italian newspaper.

BROOKLYN LEASED LINES TO REVERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Twenty-two street car lines will be separated from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system and returned to their owners, the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, in accordance with an order issued by Judge Julius M. Mayer in the federal court.

Judge Mayer handed down his decision after Carl M. Owen, attorney for Lindley M. Garrison, receiver for the road, had told the court that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company

did not pay the \$300,000 rental for the lease of the Brooklyn City Company lines and was at a loss to know what to do.

These 26 surface lines traverse the middle and outlying sections of Brooklyn and separate five-cent fares will henceforth have to be paid on each one. No transfers will be issued, as the old franchises under which the lines are operated do not provide that they must be issued. This, it is believed, will not be welcome news to the public, as a passenger may be obliged to pay as many as four fares

WHERE THE HORSEY FOLK FORGATHER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—It is safe to say that the name of the Royal Dublin Society is most intimately associated in the minds of most people with the great annual horse show held annually at its premises at Ballsbridge, but few realize that the Royal Dublin Society

constabulary band struck up the national anthem. "And what's that chune they're after playing?" said one of them. "An' don't ye know 'God Save the King' when ye hear it?" said the other. "I didn't hear whether the reply was a suitable one."

Decorated Grooms
As I wended my way round to the grand stand, I met a groom wearing on one lapel of his coat one of the large red, white, and blue rosettes, and on the other side a blue one which are attached to the browbands of horses



Sketched at the Royal Dublin Society's horse show

for one trip if he desires to ride from one end of the borough to another.

Those conversant with the traction situation can see various complications looming up. One of these is the right of transferred lines to run over Brooklyn Bridge, as the present arrangement was made between the city and the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company after control of practically all the franchises of old companies not concerned in this arrangement had passed into the hands of the Brooklyn Heights Company.

FURTHER CONTROL OF SUGAR DISCOURAGED

NEW YORK, New York.—President Wilson has been advised by the United States Sugar Equalization Board, it was learned yesterday, that in its opinion it is too late to consider a continuation of government sugar control throughout next year. The board automatically goes out of office on Dec. 31.

Already 1,000,000 tons, or one-quarter of the new crop of Cuban sugar, has been sold, it is said, mainly to foreign buyers, at a price averaging 6½ cents a pound. Last year the board purchased the entire Cuban crop of more than 3,500,000 tons at 5½ cents.

American refiners, in view of the foreign demand and heavy domestic requirements, the equalization board stated, are now at liberty to enter the market for the new Cuban crop, the annual portion of which exceeds 2,950,000 tons.

GREEKS DEMAND RATIFICATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Prompt ratification of the peace treaty was demanded by 2000 Greeks at a mass meeting held in Carnegie Hall on Sunday under the auspices of the Loyal League of America. A resolution beseeching the President and government of the United States to restore to the Greek people their rights and liberties and to remove foreign forces from Greece was also adopted.

JAMAICA'S TOURIST OUTLOOK

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies.—The forecast here regarding this year's tourist trade is that it is going to be large. To that end the various hotels, which during the war years had a hard struggle to keep in existence, are preparing for a rush of visitors. Announcements are being made of cruises by special steamers owned by the shipping companies represented here, and also organized by well-known tourist agencies.

was in existence for well over a hundred years before the exhibition of horses came into its program.

The Dublin Society, before it achieved its "royal" prefix, was first organized in June, 1731, "for improving husbandry, manufactures, and other useful arts and sciences." Royalty was conferred on it in 1820 by George IV. It was not till 1868 that the Royal Agricultural Society held a horse show in the Royal Dublin Society's premises in Kildare Street. Thereafter it became an annual affair, moving to Ballsbridge in 1880. Some idea of its growth will be gathered from the fact that in 1884 the attendance was over 10,000, increasing by the year 1892 to over 40,000 and to over 56,000 in 1913, the last show held before the war.

The Irish Statesman, with a gentle cynicism, says that the knowledge of Ireland of many people is limited to affirm that such an experience falls below the normal requirement for a complete mastery of the Irish question, and that as a week usually suffices, it may be as well to choose this one. However right this may be, it is true you'll hear mighty little politics talked at the show.

The Show of the Present Year

But now to the show of 1919. The really horsey people have been there since it opened at 10 in the morning, and this Dublin show produces a vast number of horsey folk, both male and female. The male in breeches and gaiters and stock tie, the lady in the equivalent female attire. Busy stewards in immaculate morning dress and top hats, and grooms! are so many grooms ever seen congregated together in one place anywhere else? Short, tall, young, old, thin, and fat, every sort of groom imaginable. They mostly wear a type of bowler hat which you only see in Ireland, with a very narrow flat brim and quite unmistakable. Horses are being led in and out of the long rows of stalls to and from the judging rings. Hunters of all classes, harness horses, cobs and ponies, and mares with their foals running alongside, which last always elicit appreciative remarks from the ladies. Later on, motor cars, jaunting cars, and trams begin to disgorge their loads for the popular afternoon driving and jumping competitions. But go where you will, the scraps of conversation you pick up all seem to be connected with horses in some form.

As the writer made his way through the crowd to the grand jumping inclosure, two burly farmers were having a great argument as to the greatest width ever jumped by a horse, one holding for 39 feet, the other for 29; the first won his point, being able to quote Chandler's Ford in Hampshire, which is historic; as they finished, the Lord-Lieutenant, Lord French, drove into the inclosure, and the Royal Irish

that have won a prize. The horse of which he was the groom had evidently won a first and second award, and I'm sure there was no prouder man in the show-ground that afternoon. I met him several times afterward, quite solemn and evidently quite happy.

The great attraction for the general crowd is the jumping ring, and this was crowded from 2 o'clock till after 7. This year is the first occasion that, after much discussion and correspondence in the press, ladies have been allowed to compete in the jumping competitions, and right well have they justified their permission. They had a competition to themselves in which the form shown was of a very high order, and in addition, Miss Florence Garth, on her horse Motor-Car, won the championship out of an entry of 42. In another competition, in which there were 74 entries, a lady owned and rode the winner, and a lady rode both second and third. In another Mrs. Marshall, who was riding two horses,

found herself in the final round with both mounts, and as the rules did not allow saddles to be changed, the gentleman owner got into the side saddle and won.

A Lady's Feat

In the canter round the ring of the prize-winners, Mrs. Marshall rode one and led the other over the full course of jumps in perfect style, a performance which evoked a storm of applause, for these show jumps are a formidable set, and take a deal of doing with only one horse to steer, let alone two.

The champion wall jump, which is over a stone wall "not less than five feet high," provided plenty of thrills. The top foot is composed of loose round stones which the merest touch will displace. The winner, Mr. S. Baillie's Victor, was beautifully ridden by the owner's young son, Master V. Baillie.

There were the customary amusing incidents of horse and rider parting company, quite the funniest being that of a horse which pecked badly in topping the big bank, shot his rider down the far side, and then proceeded to peacefully graze on the broad bank top, his rider having to climb up to gather him.

The keenness of the show-goers was wonderful, not even the cold gale and driving rain of the third day putting them off. But only the second afternoon brought out the ladies' pretty frocks, when the sun shone brilliantly and the show was all that it ought to be, just as one visualizes it in one's best dreams.

BRITISH CREW SENT FOR GERMAN STEAMER

NEW YORK, New York.—Sent here from England by the White Star line to take over and operate the former German liner Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, a crew of 235 British officers and men arrived yesterday on the steamship Baltic. The Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm was one of the eight German ships originally allotted to Great Britain by the Inter-Allied Naval Commission and rented to the United States as a transport.

Last Saturday, however, it was announced from Washington that the ships would be retained by the United States Shipping Board, this announcement coming but a short time prior to the hour when it was expected that the Imperator would be turned over to the Cunard line.

DIPLOMATISTS AT PERUVIAN CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A dispatch from Peru states that the Peruvian Congress met in ordinary session on Sept. 24. The session was attended by the whole diplomatic body. Senator Cornejo was elected President of the Senate, and Salazar Oyarzabal President of the Deputies. The provisional President, Augusto B. Leguia, will take the oath of office on Sept. 28.

ENFORCEMENT UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—Gov. Robert D. Carey has addressed to all justices of the peace in Wyoming a letter admonishing them to require adequate bail in all cases involving violation of the state prohibition statute, which became effective July 1. The letter was evoked by numerous cases in which the bail bonds fixed were less than the minimum penalty for violation of the statute.

AMERICAN LEGION IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Legion now has 100,000 members distributed among 508 posts in New York State, Ogden L. Mills, chairman, reports. As the state convention in Rochester will not be held for about two weeks, he expects the quota of 104,000 members set by the national committee to be reached by that time.

Chart Your Credit Loss Exposure

Would it not be a tremendous asset if you could know precisely the normal insolvency loss resulting from sales of any volume for your particular house? Think of the uncertainty eliminated—the trouble saved—the credit losses prevented.

Such data, on an accurate, scientific basis—the culmination of credit insurance experience is made available to you for your house by The American Company.

Whatever the size or nature of your manufacturing or jobbing business, don't fail to get the entire story of this achievement in Credit Insurance. An inquiry will bring the full particulars without obligation.

The AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO.

NEW YORK E.M. TREAT, President

Agencies in the principal cities throughout the United States
HENRY A. DAY, General Agent, 19 Congress St.
E. B. CLEVELAND, Asst. Gen. Agt.,
Phone Main 242 BOSTON, MASS.

MILK OFFERED AT EIGHT CENTS

Five Producers of Sullivan
County, New York, Say They
Can Furnish It at That Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIBERTY, New York.—Five milk producers of Sullivan County, New York, in interviews published in The Liberty Gazette, say they can furnish milk to New York City at 8 cents a quart, if they have the opportunity. City dairies, according to one producer, ordinarily pay their expenses with proceeds from cream, leaving the price they get from milk clear profit.

"We farmers are ready to give the city full-value milk at 8 cents a quart delivered," he says. "There is a persistent effort to make the farmers appear to be profiteering, but nothing is further from the truth. While the city is paying 15 cents a quart for Grade B milk, we get exactly 5 cents a quart for the milk we deliver to the stations of the dairies in the country."

"But this is not all the story. The milk we produce averages from 5 to 15 per cent butter fat, while tests have shown that what the city consumer generally gets is milk averaging about 2 per cent butter fat. Somewhere between the farm and the household from 2 to 12 per cent of valuable nutrition is taken from the milk; that is to say, the milk is partially skimmed, leaving butter fat enough to meet the minimum requirements of the state law."

Figures Questioned

Investigator Doubts Reliability of Milk Producers' Cost Estimates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne, chairman of the State Commission on Necessities of Life, questioned the reliability of figures introduced at a hearing recently in behalf of milk producers and purporting to show the cost of producing milk. He contended that all the figures were at least one year old, and that estimates figured liberally in the hearing. The representatives of the producers contended that the figures were reliable, though wide variations were indicated in the amount of hay consumed by the average cow in two years under consideration.

Dr. Arthur V. Gilbert, who was formerly Federal Milk Administrator for New England, said that in his work in that capacity he had found the average cost of maintaining a cow for a year was \$204.56, a figure obtained from reports of many individual producers. A representative for the producers estimated \$289.36 as the cost now of maintaining a cow, the figure by Dr. Gilbert having been obtained more than a year ago.

UNITED STATES HAS INTEREST IN PERSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Concerning the attitude of the United States Government toward the Anglo-Persian treaty, no comment was available at the State Department beyond the statement that the United States representative at Teheran had been instructed to deny the report circulated in Persia that the United States had ceased to be keenly interested in Persian affairs.

It was reported to the State Department that certain Persians of some prominence were spreading rumors

that the United States was indifferent toward the British engagements to help Persia by sending expert advisers and advancing funds for the economic development of the country. The United States, it is learned, has not "abandoned" Persia in the sense the Teheran reports asserted, but officials at the State Department would not discuss at this time the exact feeling of the United States Government with regard to the treaty. Unofficial reports are that the United States has protested some features of the treaty.

COAL PRODUCTION RECORD FOR YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An increase of 15 per cent in the production of bituminous is reported by the United States Railroad Administration for the week ending Sept. 13. Approximately 11,930,000 tons were produced, a new record. It is believed that the production for the week ending Sept. 20 exceeded 11,000,000 tons, but reports have not been tabulated.

Distribution is being improved by adding new cars, and, barring extensive strikes, it is thought a shortage this winter should not exist in the measure forecast by the "buy early" advocates.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—In a manifesto issued by the Graphic Arts Workers of Sonora, Mexico, copies of which have reached this city, an appeal is made to the workingmen's associations of the United States to use their influence against efforts alleged to be under way in the United States to bring about war with Mexico. The manifesto is addressed to the "proletarians of America," and it makes the statement that in case armed intervention should take place the only persons harmed would be the proletarians themselves.

MINISTER ASSERTS SALVADOR IS QUIET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Department of State has received a note from the legation of Salvador in Washington, regarding reports received in Salvador that items appear in the press of the United States whereby Salvador is made to appear on the brink of revolutionary disturbances.

The Minister from Salvador has assured the department that Salvador is enjoying full tranquillity and constitutional order.

DALSIMER STANDARD SHOES

For Sturdy Little Boys

Shoes for Hard Wear

Parents will be delighted with this unusual chance to get shoes that will stand up under all the exactions of boyhood.



These Shoes are made of superior quality leather and have plump, solid oak leather soles.

'TIS A FEAT TO FIT FEET

Dalsimer

The Big Shoe Store
1204-06-08 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA

QUALITY AND VALUE

NEW MODELS
Suitable to all figures.
Prices \$1.50 to \$18.

M. B. STEWART
Walnut and 13th 1510 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA

Adolph Newman & Son

Pictures and Frames
1704 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA

Adolph Newman
Walter B. Newman

Germantown Novelty Shop

PHILADELPHIA
62 W. CHELSEA AVE., Phone: Gtn. 4966
Fringes
Dress
Trimming
Slipper
Buckles, etc. An unusual gift line

BEADS
ALL KINDS
For the New Necklaces and Bags

PERSONALLY SELECTED
Coats, Suits, Gowns
UNUSUAL VALUES
NELLIE R. SUITS
406 So. 45th Street. PHILADELPHIA
Phone Woodland 3842-J

Mechanical Dumping Bodies for Auto Trucks

APPLY TO
ANY MAKE CHASSIS

Hand and Power Hoist

EDWIN A. MOORE
READING, PA.

Women's Scotch Wool Hose

All the Desirable Colors

Walter G. Becker
Himself

ONLY
STORE
11TH & CHESTNUT
PHILADELPHIA

NEWTON COAL

Answers the Burning Question

GEO. B. NEWTON COAL CO.
Franklin Bank Building, 1415 Sanson Street,
Yards all over Philadelphia.
West Philadelphia Branch Office, 27 So. 40th St.
Germantown Office, Main and Price Streets.

SENATE DEBATES
TRAU INCIDENTResolution Introduced Declaring
Landing of United States
Marines Unwarranted—Action
Defended by Secretary of Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, explained yesterday the landing of American marines to prevent the repetition of the Flume incident at Trau on the Dalmatian coast. Mr. Daniels defended the action of Admiral Andrews, who ordered the landing, and asserted that the whole procedure was regular and not an extension of the United States naval operations beyond the scope established during the war. The interpretation that the Trau incident was an unwarranted aggression in European waters by the United States, he said, was incorrect. This portion of the Dalmatian coast, said the secretary, was assigned to be patrolled by the United States Navy.

The incident which Secretary Daniels defended provoked a bitter debate in the United States Senate, on the ground that it was carried out by order of the Supreme War Council at Paris and without the knowledge of the Navy Department at Washington. Opponents of the league affected to see in the episode an earnest of what the United States must expect under the new international order supported by the league advocates. Administration senators insisted that the action was within the war powers conferred upon the President and delegated in the war emergency to the Supreme War Council.

Two Senate Resolutions

Two resolutions dealing with the situation were introduced. Harry New (R.), Senator from Indiana, presented one calling upon the State Department for the facts, and L. Y. Sherman (R.), Senator from Illinois, offered one declaring the landing of the American sailors unlawful and unwarranted and forbidding such action in the future.

The sending of American forces into Dalmatia went far beyond the war powers conferred upon the President, Senator Sherman declared. "In reality," he said, "it is action under the League of Nations."

Phillander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, opened the debate by reading dispatches from the morning newspapers stating that Secretary Daniels had no knowledge even of an intention to land American forces at Trau until Saturday when official advice came that the landing had actually taken place, were received.

"I can appreciate the doubt in the mind of Secretary Daniels," said Senator Knox, "when that startling report first came to our shores. I can appreciate how the head of the American Navy would feel when it was publicly charged that marines, exclusively under the control of his department, had been landed upon foreign soil for the purpose of carrying out the wishes and the desires of any nation. I can appreciate how a further doubt might have disturbed his serene mind, and that is, whether or not this was only the first number of a program to which we may frequently be committed in the way of military activities in Europe."

Sensor Knox said that, had any sailors been killed, "we would have been carrying on a war" against the Italians.

Orders From Supreme War Council

"The admiral who landed those sailors, who interfered in this situation on the Dalmatian coast," said F. B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut, "states that he did so on orders from the Supreme War Council sitting somewhere, and I am not aware who represented this country on that Supreme War Council, but I call the attention of the Senate and of the country to the unbelievable state of affairs when the Army and Navy of the United States are ordered around Europe and Asia at the behest of some supreme council."

"It is well known that the Supreme Council," said Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, "under the war powers of the President, was formed for the maintenance, at least of a semblance, of law, and for the temporary preservation of the status in Europe. The United States, as I understand, participated in the same actions with which it had been associated in the country, and in this particular case all the reports state that the work on the Dalmatian coast was allotted to the American Navy."

"Italy is confronted with something that partakes very much of the nature of a revolution, and the only purpose of the action of the American marines in this case is the purpose that they have had from the beginning and that they have had since the armistice was signed, of maintaining the conditions as they then existed."

PLATFORM OF TRADE UNIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—At a meeting of representatives of the trades unions of Ottawa at which there were some 300 members present an important decision was arrived at. After considerable discussion it was decided to hold an open mass meeting of union labor shortly, at which candidates will be selected to run at the next dominion, provincial and municipal elections on the Labor ticket. The platform arrived at by this meeting was as follows: Public ownership of public utilities and natural resources of wealth; the nationalization of banking and credit systems; gradual elimination of unearned increment through tax on land values; equal pay for

equal work; abolition of property qualifications for all municipal offices; abolition of all election deposits; proportional representation with grouped constituencies; adequate equal pensions to all disabled sailors and soldiers, officers and men, and dependents; direct legislation, including initiative, referendum and recall; pensions; creation of natural resources of coal and timber; government control of cold storage; national health and unemployment insurance; equality of opportunity for men and women, politically, socially and industrially; the eight-hour working day; democratic control of industry; abolition of Canadian Senate; and free and compulsory education and textbooks.

BELGIAN RULERS' ITINERARY CHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—At the request of President Wilson, who does not feel able at this time to enter into the elaborate entertainment planned for the King and Queen of Belgium, the State Department has revised their itinerary, and they will go to Boston, Massachusetts, from New York, instead of coming to Washington the latter part of this week, as originally planned. As soon as the royal guests have approved the itinerary it will be made public.

The President is not undertaking any official business this week, nor receiving official visits, but goes daily for a ride in an automobile with Mrs. Wilson and other members of the White House circle.

Viscount Grey is expected to go to the State Department tomorrow or Thursday to introduce himself as the new British Ambassador, leaving the formal presentation of his credentials to President Wilson to a later date. King Albert, Queen Elizabeth, and their party will reach New York on the George Washington next Friday morning, judging from the present speed of the ship. They will spend Friday and Saturday in New York, and go to Boston on Sunday. After the visit in Boston, they will go west to the Pacific Coast, occupying nearly a month in visits to various cities, and return to Washington for a visit at the White House and an official reception by Congress.

REVELATIONS ON SPRUCE PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Testimony which revealed an amazing story of what was done by supposedly highly-trained army officers attached to the spruce production division was given before a congressional subcommittee on aviation expenditures at the U. S. Grant hotel by Maj. Frederic Howes, a former intelligence officer with headquarters at Portland, Oregon. Major Howes testified that, although the government appropriated and virtually expended \$1,055,000,000 for the manufacture of airplanes for use against Germany, not a single American-built pursuit or bombing plane reached the battlefield before the armistice was signed; that miles of railroads were built in Oregon at prices ranging from \$80,000 to \$120,000 a mile which could have been built for from \$12,000 to \$15,000 a mile; that although these railroads were built, not a single foot of spruce has ever been moved over them; that in the settlement with Great Britain at the Versailles Conference the valuation of these roads was placed at only 10 per cent of their original cost. Major Howes is now employed in the adjutant-general's office at Camp Kearny. For 23 years he was an officer in the National Guard of Massachusetts, retiring with the rank of colonel. He was commissioned a major in the army Aug. 28, 1918, and sent to San Francisco, thence to Portland, as an intelligence officer in connection with spruce production.

WAGES IN ELECTRIC DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Prior to the sitting of a Board of Conciliation which had been appointed to deal with the difference existing between the Bell Telephone Company and the electrical workers, a settlement was reached as a result of the deliberations of a committee representing both sides of the dispute. The demand was for an eight-hour day and a maximum wage of 85 cents an hour. Under the settlement the men will henceforth receive 75 cents an hour for an eight-hour day, time and a half for overtime up to five hours, and after that, double time, also double time for holidays.

CLERKS TO ASK MORE PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Delegates representing about 500 city employees, organized in the Municipal Clerks Union, are expected to meet Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, today to urge increases in pay for clerks employed by the city. An increase of about 40 per cent is desired. According to union officials, some of the clerks have not had any increases in pay for 20 or 30 years. If they wait for provision to be made in next year's budget, they say, they will receive no relief until next June.

NEW PHILIPPINE COMMANDER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Assignment of Maj-Gen. Francis J. Kernan to command the Philippine Department was announced yesterday. He is now en route to Manila, and will relieve Brig-Gen. Francis H. French, who will assume command of Ft. McKinley, one of the principal defense points of the islands.

LAKE TUGEN STRIKE

DULUTH, Minnesota—Tugmen of four companies quit work yesterday in response to a call for a strike on the Great Lakes.

SECRETARY TO URGE
HIGHER NAVY PAYHearings Arranged on Stiness
Bill, Which Provides Increases
for Personnel of Both Army
and Navy of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All grades of naval personnel from admiral to enlisted man will send representatives to testify before the House Naval Affairs Committee on the need of increased pay in the navy, at a hearing to begin on Oct. 7. The decision to go exhaustively into the subject was reached by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, after a conference yesterday with the chairman and several members of both the Senate and House committees on naval affairs.

On the first day of the hearing, which will be called to consider the bill introduced by Walter R. Stiness (R.), Representative from Rhode Island, and which provides a flat 30 per cent increase in the pay of officers and enlisted men, both active and retired, in the army, navy, marine corps and public health service, Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts, and Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, chief of the bureau of navigation, will testify.

Following these officers, Rear Admiral William S. Sims, president of the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island, and Admiral Henry B. Wilson, in command of the Atlantic fleet, will present their views. Junior officers, petty officers and enlisted men will appear to give their viewpoints, and Secretary Daniels will then close the hearing for the navy with his recommendations. He said an increase in pay is imperative, but thinks the increase should be greater for the junior officers than for the officers of higher rank.

Secretary Daniels stated that the Stiness bill does not satisfy members of the respective committees, or the departments affected, but will be used as a vehicle for the hearing. After testimony has been taken, the bill will be redrawn, or a new one, embodying the views of the committee, will be introduced. "It was clear at the conference, today," Secretary Daniels stated yesterday, "that the members of the committee are convinced relief must be given through increased salaries or pay. The Stiness bill as now drawn would add \$38,000,000 to the payroll of the navy on a peace footing, and \$61,000,000 to the army, hence we go very thoroughly into the question before approving it. The hearings will continue probably a week or more, and no phase of naval opinion will be excluded."

Thomas S. Butler (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, and Carroll S. Page (R.), Senator from Vermont, are the chairmen, respectively, of the House and Senate committees on naval affairs.

MAINE CITY OBSERVES
150TH ANNIVERSARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BANGOR, Maine—Coming of the first white settler to what is now Bangor, Maine, 150 years ago, is to be celebrated here today by a public meeting with historical addresses and music.

In September, 1769, Jacob Buswell, who had been a soldier in the colonial contingent of Wolfe's army, came here from his home in Salisbury, Massachusetts, and domiciled his family in a log house. His brother, Stephen Buswell, came the next year, and then, in rapid succession, other white men, chiefly from Massachusetts, so that by 1776 there were more than 100 residents of the locality known at that period by the Indian name of Kadusquit, which in the course of years became successively, Conduskeag and Kenduskeag, which latter form now is applied to the stream that flows through Bangor's center. The town of Bangor was incorporated in 1791 and it became a city in 1834. The present population of the city is 30,000 and its valuation, \$27,000,000.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.
GUARDED BY TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

OMAHA, Nebraska—United States States troops are assisting the police in keeping order here, following the widespread disturbances of Sunday night, when practically the entire city was in the grip of a mob which engaged in race rioting and attacked public officials, notably the Mayor, Edward P. Smith. The county courthouse was burned.

Eight hundred soldiers are already in the city, and 500 special police are assisting the regular force. Five hundred more soldiers are on the way from Camp Grant, Illinois, and Camp Funston, Kansas. Maj-Gen. Leonard Wood is coming from Bismarck, North Dakota, to take personal charge of the situation, though city officials believe there will be no further outbreaks.

Nevertheless, every effort is being made to check possible trouble in its incipency. Proclamations have been issued, calling upon citizens to avoid gathering on the streets and to remain at home after dark unless business calls them out.

County and city officials say that they have the names of the ringleaders of the mob, and promise quick action to bring them to trial.

Although the mob did not attempt to invade the Negro section of the city, soldiers are patrolling streets in and near that quarter, and machine guns are available. The active members of the mob, it is said, did not

number more than 150 persons. Criticism is being directed at the police because they did not break up the trouble when it started.

The damage to the courthouse is estimated at about \$200,000, and many valuable records were lost. Mayor Smith, who intervened and asked the mob to obey the law, was rescued by the police after the mob, in a second attempt to lynch him, had put a rope around his neck and lifted him from the ground. The trouble arose when the mob demanded a Negro from the authorities. Eventually, though resistance was kept up as long as possible, the Negro was obtained by the mob and lynched.

BANKERS DISCUSS
LABOR TENDENCIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The American Bankers Association meeting with 4000 members from all parts of the Nation in attendance, opened here yesterday morning. In an address before the savings bank section, Ralph Ingalls of New York, director of research for the Bankers Research Corporation, classified William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, with the Socialists, and attacked the Mondell soldier land settlement bill as a Socialistic measure. He said the taxing powers are being used to give special favors to sections, localities and classes, and that the nationalization of banking and of the land, the Socialists' first aim, has made remarkable headway.

R. R. Frazier of Seattle, Washington, opened the conference with the statement that "the savings banks of the country are sitting on the lid of a volcano hoping to be saved," and explained that the banks have power to stop soviet tendencies and Bolshevism by making loans to home builders who will be able to save the Nation.

Labor unrest and the railroad problem will take up much of the time in the general sessions, which will continue until Thursday night. The convention is the most largely attended since the founding of the association in 1875.

PREPARATIONS FOR
LABOR CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Although the part the United States is to take officially in the international Labor Conference, called to meet in Washington on Oct. 29, cannot be known until the Senate acts upon the treaty of peace, preparations for participation in the conference by United States Labor delegates are being made by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and a group of Labor experts. Mr. Gompers presided over the first meeting of the experts in his office yesterday. Committees were named to formulate the policies to be advanced by the United States representatives. The Senate authorized the President to invite other nations to send delegates to the conference, but expressly provided against official representation by the United States unless the treaty had been ratified.

SOCIALISTS TO START
MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The national executive committee of the Socialist Party decided yesterday to launch a nation-wide membership campaign and a campaign to raise funds for organization purposes. The membership campaign will be carried on through propaganda literature and personal work of organization, said Adolph Germer, national secretary of the party.

The resignation of Mr. Germer, presented to the newly elected committee some time ago, was accepted, and Otto Branstetter, an oldtime Socialist and at one time an organizer and lecturer, and also state secretary of the Oklahoma state party, was elected in his stead.

THE CONDADO-VANDERBILT HOTEL
SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO



Open October 16th

NEWLY completed and open for the first time this season. Situated between the Atlantic Ocean and the Condado Bay, in the City of San Juan, Porto Rico—one of the most fascinating cities of the West India Islands. A splendid golf course—tennis—surf bathing—delightful motoring—and a cuisine of the highest class contribute to the enjoyment of the traveler. Direct steamer service from New York via the modern vessels of the Porto Rico Line.

Management—The Vanderbilt Hotel, New York

For sailings, etc., address M. Seckendorf, G.P.A., Porto Rico Line, 11 Broadway, New York

For hotel reservations, refer to Walton H. Marshall, The Vanderbilt Hotel, New York

COMMISSIONER AND
CAPTAINS CONFEROfficers of Boston Police Union
Also Meet - Central Labor
Union Committee—New Trials
for the Park Policemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Captains of the Boston police stations were in conference yesterday afternoon with Edwin U. Curtis, police commissioner, but no statement was made after the meeting as to the nature of the matters discussed.

Meanwhile, officers of the police union met with members of the "committee of 17" of the Boston Central Labor Union who are assisting the campaign of the police. It was understood that a demand for the publication of the Storrow report, so-called, covering the attempt at mediation of the police trouble by a committee named by the Mayor, would be the first business before the meeting. No action toward a further determination of general strike sentiment is expected before Sunday, in any event, it was said, although local unions might be asked to insist on publication of the committee report.

The announcement that new trials will be given 19 members of the Metropolitan Park police, who were dismissed from the service because they failed to report for duty in the city after the Boston police had gone on strike, was made yesterday. The men appealed from the finding of the Metropolitan Park Commission, asserting that they misunderstood the orders given them, and the commission has granted them a new hearing tomorrow, according to the counsel for the men, A. S. Aspy.

The difficulty of getting new uniforms for the police, if members of the old force are not reinstated, may be solved by having the uniforms made by prisoners, it was reported yesterday. Members of the garment workers' unions have refused to have anything to do with making the uniforms.

The state guardsmen continue policing the city. New "white line" guides for traffic were put into successful use yesterday.

Protests against the closing of night restaurants have been made by the Typographical Union, which calls the order "tyrannical," and which has voted financial aid to the striking policemen. The latter received strike benefits on Saturday, and theater employees have offered their services at a benefit performance for the policemen.

Although one member of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration is reported to have said that the action of the police in quitting their posts actually constitutes a strike, the board will not act in the matter for the present, at least. State officials generally have taken the ground that the men deserted duty.

LABOR TO CONTEST
SEATS IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Independent Labor Party will contest two seats in Toronto in the forthcoming general election, the candidates being John Vick, who will oppose Joseph Russell in Riverdale, and Secretary Buckley of the Independent Labor Party, who will run in Northeast Toronto, Mark Irish, the present member, having announced his intention of resigning.

The following is the platform of the Independent Labor Party as recently formulated: Public ownership of all public utilities and natural sources of wealth; nationalization of banking and credit systems; equal pay for equal work; abolition of property qualifications for all municipal offices; proportional representation; adequate and equal pensions to all disabled soldiers, officers and men, their widows or dependents; the eight-hour working day; equality of opportunity for men and women, politically,

socially and industrially; democratic control of industry; national health and unemployment insurance; free and compulsory education, including textbooks; free education in all institutions controlled by the government; every child to be guaranteed until it becomes a self-supporting member of society the material necessities of life, and an unlimited education; abolition of the Canadian Senate, and direct legislation through the initiative, recall and referendum; and no court to be legally competent to declare as unconstitutional any act of the Parliament of Canada.

LABOR LEADER ON
RIGHTS OF WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—One of the most outstanding addresses at the session of the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Ontario was that of Tom Moore, president of the Trade and Labor in Congress. He declared that it was impossible to visit any Canadian city without realizing that wealth was most unequally divided.

Tracing the trade union movement back to the days of the Israelites, Mr. Moore said that the right to strike against intolerable conditions had become the watchword of Christianity. The idea that all that organized Labor desired was more dollars was false and unfounded. The attempts of Labor to organize had always been resisted to the uttermost. The result of the last five terrible years had been that military autocracy had been destroyed, but they were now faced with the battle against industrial autocracy and this was at its most critical point. Civilization could not go back, and a clause in the peace treaty which declared that Labor should not be regarded as a commodity should become a fact in operation.

COOPERATION IN
LABOR ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—William M. Wood, president of the American Woollen Company, in an address yesterday before the overseers of the Washington, Wood, Ayer, and Prospect mills, about 150 persons in all, who met in the Washington mill office, urged the closest cooperation between officials and wage earners and announced the formation of a department of labor in the 50 mills of the company, with three men in charge, to whom all grievances of employees may be brought. Mr. Wood advised the overseers to treat all employees with courtesy and kindness, and said that there had never been a time when cooperation was more urgently needed than now. He said that 67 per cent of the 40,000 employees of the company speak English now, and that the others will be given instruction along Americanization lines.

The foundation of
American business—

As business grows and expands today, efficient filing methods become more necessary. These are the brick and stone and mortar of every commercial structure. These are the foundations that stand-up or collapse under the strain of sudden growth and expansion.

Go into ten large representative businesses in the country and ask what filing systems they use. The majority, we believe, will answer—"Library Bureau."

There are 75,000 Library Bureau customers. Gather them together as a filing community and you have a varied sky-line. But dig deep and you find three things fundamental in their filing systems—accuracy, speed and simplicity.

Never such business activity as now. Never such need—such extraordinary need—for efficient office systems. Never was haphazard buying or experimenting best with more difficulty. Library Bureau takes the guess-work out of filing and makes it an exact science.

The experience of 43 years is yours to command whether your order is small or large.

Write for catalogs and folders on
Filing Stock record Card ledger Card and filing supplies
Steel card and filing cabinets Unit filing cabinets in wood

Library Bureau

CARD AND FILING SYSTEMS		Founded 1876	FILING CABINETS WOOD AND STEEL	
Boston Federal Street	New York 316 Broadway	Philadelphia 910 Chestnut Street	Chicago 6 N. Michigan Ave.	
Albany, 51 State Street	Atlanta, 102 N. Pryor St.	New Orleans, 512 Camp Street	Newark, N. J., 31 Clinton Street	
Baltimore, 14 Light Street	Birmingham, 2205-6 Jefferson County Bank Bldg.	Pittsburgh, 627-629 Oliver Bldg.	Providence, 79 Westminster Street	
Bridgeport, 900 Main St.	Buffalo, 120-122 Pearl St.	Richmond, 1225-24 Mutual Bldg.	St. Louis, 223 Beatties' Bank Bldg.	
Cleveland, 243 Superior Arcade	Columbus, 20 South Third Street	Scranton, 408 Connel Bldg.	St. Paul, 116 Bedford Arcade	
Denver, 450-456 Gas and Electric Bldg.	Des Moines, 202 Hubbell Bldg.	Springfield, Mass., Whitney Bldg.	Syracuse, 405 Dillane Bldg.	
Fall River, 29 Bedford Street	Hartford, 28 Pearl Street	Toledo, 620 Spitzer Bldg.	Washington, 743 15th Street, N. W.	
Houston, 708 Main Street	Indianapolis, 212 Merchants Bank Bldg.	Worcester, 716 State Mutual Bldg.		
Kansas City, 215 Oak Ridge	Milwaukee, 629 Casswell Block	Distributors		
Minneapolis, 428 Second Ave., South		St. Francisco, F. W. Wentworth & Co., 539 Market Street Los Angeles, M. L. Hughes, 640 Pacific Electric Bldg. Dallas, Parker Bros., 109 First Floor		
FOREIGN OFFICES				
London	Manchester	Birmingham	Cardiff	Glasgow
				Paris

FOREIGN POLICY OF SPANISH PREMIER

Sanchez de Toca Says He Is Convinced That Spain Ought Naturally to Join Up With the Western Policy

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—Critics of a cynical kind are disposed to say that it is one of the points of the new Toca policy to be all things to all men. However, if the result is to appease the serious political and other difficulties at home, and to place Spain on better terms with the countries that are of most assistance to her, there will not be many complaints in the end. It is only feared that the new Premier is a little inclined to overdo his protestations about the strength of his pro-Allies sentiments during the war, and his ardent desire when the Germans had sunk the third Spanish ship that the government should take action, definite and pronounced, at that time. He says that Spain had the means to do so, and she ought to have done it.

Good Friend of Allies

Sanchez de Toca may have entertained these laudable sentiments at one time, but one searches in vain through memory and the published records for any statement of them. It is not denied, indeed it could not be, that it is well known that he is a good friend of the Allies, and he is far too intelligent and observant and too much of a statesman not to have known that Spain had to look for her future salvation in the direction of the Allies and not in that of the German powers; but, like most other Spanish leaders outside the impulsive and emotional ranks of the intellectuals, he believed that it was best for Spain that she should preserve her neutrality, and be as careful about it as possible. When the Count de Romanones, with any reasonable assistance, might have adopted a vigorous policy against the Germans, neither Sanchez de Toca nor anyone else gave him such assistance. He has been inclined, and usually, to be communicative since he came to the premiership upon his own terms and his tendencies in the matter of foreign and other policy, and he has given some interesting interviews.

One of these he says that Spain, for the sake of her own dignity, should have taken action before her third ship was torpedoed. "We had the means," he said, "and we should have been able to take such action as was necessary, but we failed to do so." These may be fine words, but they would have sounded better a year or two back, and perhaps then they would have been of more service to Spain. After all, Sanchez de Toca was high in the councils of the Dato party, of which, indeed, as is now known, he was in effect deputy chief, when Dato ever spoke of intervention in any form.

It is asked also what he means when he speaks thus of Spain "taking action" and "having the means to do so." It can only mean that he thinks she should have broken off diplomatic relations with the Central Powers, which would inevitably have led to a declaration of war by Germany, which she would be waiting for, or on the other hand that Spain herself should have declared war. Many people think she would have done best to do so—others have proved that—but what has having been in a position to do, as the Premier says, when every commoner or politician has been saying or hinting—generally saying candidly—that one main reason why Spain did not go into the war was because she was wholly unprepared for it in the military, naval, and financial senses, and that her domestic troubles were of themselves enough to keep her out? Also, in

view of what the Premier says, what about the continual declarations of the King during the war that neutrality, and neutrality only, was the only possible policy for the country? However, the good intention of it all is clear, and if Sanchez de Toca is somewhat opportunist, like the rest, he seems sincere in his present efforts. Feeling Toward France

These recent interviews with him have been interesting. Speaking to a representative of France, he said: "My feelings toward your country are well known, and therefore a long conversation is unnecessary. I am, as everybody knows, an old friend and a fervent admirer of France. The relations between our two countries are fortunately very cordial; it would be beside the point to express my satisfaction at that state of things. I had never any doubt about the ultimate victory of the Allies. From the autumn of 1914 I foresaw that victory and stated what I thought, adding that I considered the war would be a very long one. As has been seen, events have confirmed the views I then held. Spain will shortly sign the League of Nations convention, a fact which fills me with pleasure. The war which has transformed the world and changed every phase of human activity has opened new horizons to the nations; each and every one in its own sphere must be convinced of that. For our part, we have the conviction that Spain ought naturally to join up with western policy."

In the course of another interview the Premier said that Spain was in perfect agreement with the western powers, and had indicated her desire to continue in such agreement and improve upon it so far as might be possible. In the present state of affairs there was a guarantee that the policy begun in 1902 would be continued. He hoped it would not be difficult to bring about some better settlement of the question of the international zone in Morocco than existed at present. As a matter of personal opinion he felt that an economic study of the question would lead to Ceuta being selected instead of Tangier as the future terminus of the trans-African railway, its harbor advantages being superior. Faith in the League

He said he had a great belief in the future beneficial effects of the League of Nations, and thought that its decisions might have a considerable influence upon the social questions of individual states. Many questions which were once regarded as purely domestic, especially labor and industrial questions, had now taken on an international aspect. Here the league would be concerned, and in so far as Spain was affected he thought that the decisions of the league, when they were duly promulgated, would have a beneficial and pacifying effect upon the country. The international ramifications of syndicalism were well known to all the governments concerned, and the Spanish Government would pay close attention to this matter and would be glad to cooperate with others with a view to suppressing Bolshevist machinations, which were a grave menace to western civilization.

And finally, in reference to domestic effort and legislation, he was firmly of the opinion that the time for party government on the old lines had come to an end. Parties were too much subdivided in these days to be effective and useful as once they were, and he thinks that the best thing now is to take into the government all who are qualified to be in it and would be useful to it, to the end that there should really be government by program rather than government by party. This is his own scheme.

POSTAL NOTES RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Owing to the high rate of exchange on New York, the Canadian Post Office Department has issued instructions to the effect that no postal notes will be sold for remittance to the United States for the future.

ON THE ROAD TO PEACE FOR IRELAND

Writer Discusses The Times Scheme, Which, He Says, Would Tend to Harden Resistance to Political Change

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 29.

By The Christian Science Monitor special parliamentary correspondent

WESTMINSTER, England—The entry of The Times into the Irish controversy, though not unexpected, was none the less dramatic. After Captain Alcock's successful flight across the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Ireland, Lord Northcliffe wrote him a letter of congratulation which closed with the following sentence: "I rejoice at the good augury that you departed from and arrived at those two portions of the British Commonwealth, the happy and prosperous Dominion of Newfoundland, and the future equally happy and prosperous Dominion of Ireland." Thus did Lord Northcliffe announce his conversion to Irish Home Rule, and on the same day (June 16) The Times published a leading article warning the government that the Irish question brooked no delay. Lifelong Home Rulers welcome the belated conversion of The Times and are not disposed to examine inquisitorially the motives which lay behind it; at most they will say that it is fortunate that the Northcliffe "stunt" method should be used to force the Irish question prominently under British notice and keep it there.

The Times Scheme

Several things combine to make the action of The Times very important. First, the journal, though far inferior in intellectual caliber and political distinction to its earlier self, is still the premier newspaper of England. Second, it has been for a generation the post powerful enemy of Irish Home Rule and consequently a great encourager of Ulster. Third, and perhaps most important of all, when it took up the question it not only published a series of ten articles entitled "Irish Peace," but it published a plan of its own in the following concrete form:

"The broad outlines of The Times scheme for the settlement of Ireland, set forth in a leading article on July 24, were as follows:
"Legislatures—Creation by an Act of Settlement of two state legislatures for (a) The whole of Ulster (b) The rest of Ireland, with full powers of legislation in all matters affecting the internal affairs of their respective states. In each state there will be a State Executive responsible to the state Legislature. By the same Act of Settlement, the creation of an All-Ireland Parliament, on the basis of equal representation of the two states, i. e., Ulster is to have as many representatives as the rest of Ireland. The All-Ireland Parliament to be a single Chamber which may sit alternately at Dublin and Belfast.
"Powers—Governance powers not

conferred on the state legislatures will be divided between the All-Ireland and the Imperial Parliament. The Imperial Parliament will retain such powers as those involving the Crown and the Succession; peace and war; the armed forces. To the All-Ireland Parliament may be delegated, inter alia, the powers involving direct taxation; customs and excise, commercial treaties (with possible exceptions), land purchase, and education. The delegation may take place by stages.
"Executive—Upon the assumption by the Irish Parliament of any or all of the powers transferred from the Imperial Parliament, an All-Ireland Executive, responsible to the All-Ireland Parliament, will come into being. The office of Lord Lieutenant, shorn of its political character, will continue. The Lord Lieutenant will have the right of veto on Irish and state legislation, and may be assisted by the Irish Privy Council.

"Safeguards—To safeguard the liberties of both states, each state Legislature is to have a permanent veto upon the application to its own state of any legislation passed by an All-Ireland Parliament.
"Representation at Westminster—Ireland will be still represented at Westminster by direct election. The number of representatives to the Commons is to be determined on the basis of population relative to that of Great Britain. Irish representative peers will retain their seats in the House of Lords.

"Constitutional Disputes—Constitutional disputes between the Imperial and Irish parliaments will be decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; those between the Irish Parliament and state legislatures by an Irish Supreme Court.
"Finance—In the financial section of the scheme, the case for the over-taxation of Ireland is considered, but it is urged that, while due account should be taken of this circumstance in any plan for financial reconstruction, Ireland ought not to be relieved of her proper share of the cost of the war or of liability for her share of the national debt. Ireland is to contribute an annual sum to the Imperial Exchequer, calculated on the relative taxable capacity of Ireland. This will cover interest on the Irish share of the national debt and a contribution to the sinking fund, as well as to defense and other imperial expenditure."

Bias for Ulster

The publication of this scheme showed that The Times was in earnest, but that it had not lost its heavy bias in favor of Ulster, for it was committing in another form the very mistake which the Asquith Government made before the war and which Mr. Lloyd George has since repeated. A scheme which makes Ulster equal to the rest of Ireland and at the same time offers her safeguards which amount to a veto on Irish progress is not a step toward a solution. It places Ulster in a privileged position and can only tend to harden the spirit of resistance to all change which has already been fostered by successive pledges—those crowning blunders in political tactics—from successive governments that Ulster would never be coerced.

But there is a graver fault in The Times plan. The only hope for Ire-

land is United Ireland: the island must be one and indivisible; but The Times proposes a scheme which contains the germ of permanent partition in the proposal to set up two parliaments in Ireland and to give each the power "to veto the application to its own state of any legislation passed by the All-Ireland Parliament." It may be that The Times has good tactical reasons for taking its present line: it has certainly provoked widespread discussion. There is hardly anyone in the United Kingdom who does not realize once more for the nth time that an Irish settlement is vital to British domestic peace. And that is the work of The Times. A genuine settlement, however, is to be found less in the arguments of The Times than in the plea made by Sir Horace Plunkett and his Dominion Home Rule League to which the next and concluding message in this Irish series will be devoted.

A NEW VARIATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The international organizing committee which has in hand the preparations for the international labor conference, to be held in October at Washington, is now actively at work. This committee is drafting the conventions and recommendations to be laid before the conference and is about to issue reports referring to the five items on the conference agenda.

At the conference each state is to be represented by four delegates, of whom two are to be representatives of the government and two representatives of the employers and workers respectively. According to the terms laid down in the Labor section of the peace treaty, governments are bound to nominate representatives of employers and workers in agreement with the most representative industrial organizations in their respective countries.

At the international conference each delegate will have the right to put his own point of view and to cast his vote independently, a far-reaching departure from the previous practice of international conferences between states. The conference will not merely pass resolutions, but will draft conventions or treaties. If a draft treaty is adopted by a two-thirds majority, every state of the League of Nations must lay it before its Parliament or corresponding authority, and if thus approved the state must ratify it; that is, it must pass the necessary legislation or take other action to carry it out. Economic penalties may be enforced on any signatory nation if there is proof that the terms of a ratified treaty are not observed.

S.C. & P. Harding Ltd.

Alliance Works, Denmark Hill, London

MANUFACTURERS OF ENGINEERS DRAWING MATERIALS

Blue Print & Black Line Papers and Linens
Tracing Papers
Drawing Papers
Tracing Linens
Sectional & Profile Papers
etc., etc.

Proprietors of "Dominion Brand" Linen & the "Alliance Brand" of Drawing-Office Stationery.
Let us send you our Sample Book.

"ISTIC" LUBRICANTS

Ship Chandlery

Chemicals, Packings, etc., etc.

Arthur Lumb
Atlas Oil Works
HALFAX

Tel. address
Atlas Halifax, Eng-
land.
Telephone 611 Halifax
Jole Marconi International

Direct Importers of Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Goods

Always a Great Assortment in Stock

of Madeira hand embroidered Table Linen, Bed Linen, Linen, Children's Dresses, Infants' Garments, etc., and we offer these goods at "direct" prices, for we are the actual importers.

ROUCH & SONS

Linen Specialists
Bromley, Kent, England

Robes et Manteaux

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H.M. QUEEN OF SPAIN. H.M. QUEEN MARGHERITA OF ITALY

MAISON DALE

183 and 184, Sloane Street
LONDON, S. W. 1. Phone Victoria 8275
Ladies' Tailors
Habit Makers

Greater London Business College

Dutton Street, London, E.C. 1
10 LESSONS
by our New Correspondence Course.
Proficiency then depends on ability of operator.
Terms: 10/6 the Course.
38, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W. 10
London, England.

Speed

Write Today

BOLSHEVIST WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN

By a Well-Organized System. Agents Are Sent to England to Spread Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is now definitely established that the Bolsheviki on the continent have a very well-organized system of sending their agents to Great Britain for the purpose of bringing in money and propaganda literature, details of which are now being furnished from time to time by the authorities.

The international courier system of the Bolsheviki is under the control of a woman named Angelica Balabanoff, a Russian who herself chiefly works between Bern, Stockholm, Berlin, and Moscow. She has never been to England as far as is known.

One of the ways in which the Bolsheviki send their agents to Great Britain is to stow them away in foreign vessels coming to England, and the crews of these ships receive a certain sum of money for each man they succeed in getting into this country. The Bolsheviki are ready to use any people for the purpose of bringing papers here. Recently some 11 foreign Jews were stowed away upon a Dutch steamer. They were men who would not have been granted passports in the ordinary way, and although they are not suspected of being Bolsheviki it is known that a society in Holland paid £5 per head to the crews of the ships in which the men were stowed away. Eleven of the stowaways were caught in the East End of London, and were deported.

The following account of an interview with a sergeant in the machine gun corps (cavalry) shows how the Bolsheviki attempt to corrupt British soldiers. Sergeant Price was a prisoner of war in Russia, and has only recently returned to England.

At the beginning of May last, he

was taken with two fellow prisoners, who were privates, to the Foreign Office at the Hotel Metropole in Moscow, and was conducted to a Jew there named Levine.

Sergeant Price, who was confined with some British officers, was asked if any proposals had been made to him to accept his freedom and abandon his officers. He replied that he had no intention of doing so.

Levine then showed him a pile of propaganda leaflets and pamphlets, amongst which he particularly noticed one written by a well-known British journalist.

Levine went on to explain to Sergeant Price that the authorities were prepared to send him to their school of propaganda, where he would receive 25 rubles a day and his food.

The idea was that recruits for this school should be obtained among British prisoners of war, and that they should learn the work and be paid while doing so, and then come to England for propaganda purposes, but without pay, because, as Levine said, "You will make money in England, and will be thought something of."

From the way Levine spoke Sergeant Price gathered that he really thought that there was a revolution in England. He questioned him a little more closely, and this impression was confirmed.

Sergeant Price, however, remained oldurate, and refused to consider Levine's proposals. Questioned as to his two companions, Price said that they would do what he did. Finally Levine gave them up and dismissed them, providing them with a pile of his propaganda literature. There was a good deal of somewhat acrimonious discussion before the interview concluded, and Levine was very much annoyed that Price and the others refused to abandon their officers.

On their way out of the building Price saw and recognized a British soldier from the Archangel front. He was carrying papers in his hand, and appeared to be employed in some clerical capacity.

GOVERNMENT LINEN

Half-a-Million Yards

OUR Buyer has purchased the whole stock of the 72 in. width British Government Aeroplane Linen on very advantageous terms. This Linen has indeed "caught on," and, with the supply rapidly running out, it is obvious that the price should correspondingly rise. So, in the interest of our customers, and to ensure their obtaining as much as they require, we have secured the remaining stock, viz., 500,000 yards, in the most useful width.

Customers are reminded that there are numerous qualities in this Linen. After exhaustive examinations by the Aircraft Inspection Department Experts the Linen was stamped with a letter denoting its quality, and of course K and T represent the best possible grades. Of these qualities, in the 72 in. width, we have obtained all the material to be had.

We intend to offer the two qualities at the all-round price of 5/6 per yard—a figure which is actually less than the cost to the Government.

This Linen is in the UNBLEACHED COLOUR, but it will Bleach quite easily with washing. It is a material that will make BEAUTIFUL LINEN SHEETS of lasting wear, and our extremely low price will attract every thrifty Shopper.

PONTINGS LOW PRICES:

T quality, 72 in. wide, PER YARD. K quality, 72 in. wide, PER YARD.

5/6 5/6

"T" quality is a fine close fabric, ideal for Sheets. Buy a 6 yd. length for £1.12.6 and make a pair of sheets that will last for years. "K" quality is slightly heavier than "T," but the same sterling quality. Six yards will make one pair of sheets—price £1.12.6.

PONTINGS "The HOUSE for VALUE" KENSINGTON HIGH ST. LONDON W.8.

FELICE

Tailoring a specialty.

FRENCH MODEL GOWNS

1. Saville Row London W.1

PATCH BOXES

Ribston blue enamel patch box, "Eastern the Giver." £2. Another with enamel portrait of a lady, £2. Another slightly damaged, "A Trifle from Scarborough," 20/-. Another enamelled in colours, £2. Little patch box, finely enamelled, £2. Dutch blue and white enamel box, £2. Canton enamel box, 29/-. Dozen delightful Chinese paintings on rice paper for 10/-. Pair old brass candlesticks and saucers for 20/-. Three old fire insurance signs, 10/-. DROOD SOCIETY, Ltd., 148 Sloane Street, London, S.W. 1.

Real Witney Blankets SPECIAL VALUE from OSBORN TITE

WITNEY, OXON, ENGLAND
All orders sent cart. paid. Price list forwarded on application

HELEN BARRIE

Exclusive Hats, French Models, 151, New Bond Street, London, W. 1. Buy the world renowned



BY APPOINTMENT

Watch Bracelets

THE Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company have one of the largest collections of Watch Bracelets in London. The latest designs are included in this collection, which represents the highest quality and best value obtainable.

The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company give orders received by post from America and elsewhere special attention, and the prices charged are the same as those prevailing in London.

A Catalogue will be sent free on application.

The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company have no branches in London or abroad, only one address.

112 Regent Street, London, W. 1.

THE GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY LTD

Jewellers to His Majesty the King

112, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company have a comprehensive collection of modern Jewellery, illustrations and prices mailed free on request.

Diamond watch, set in Palladium with Gold back, and mounted on Black Moss Silk Strap, £25.0.0.

Original and French models of Gowns and Millinery always on view.

483 Oxford Street, London, W. (Opposite Selfridges)

Alans

237 Regent Street
PICCADILLY, W. 1.
LONDON ENGLAND

Agents for McAfee's Boots and Shoes

The most exclusive footwear—Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Original designs in Ladies' Brocade Evening Shoes

BESPOKE DEPARTMENT

Special fitters from McAfee's are always in attendance for customers unable to wear stock models.

ALAN SHOES LTD.

A. B. McAFEE, Managing Director

From Jaja and Revilla & Rossier

Modes Robes Furs

Original and French models of Gowns and Millinery always on view.

483 Oxford Street, London, W. (Opposite Selfridges)

Musical Compositions Carefully considered with a view to Publication on remunerative terms. Royalties. Authors' works specially. Send MS. to DREUMOND & CO., 2, Little Marlborough Street, Regent Street, LONDON, W. 1.

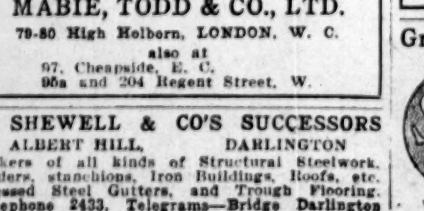
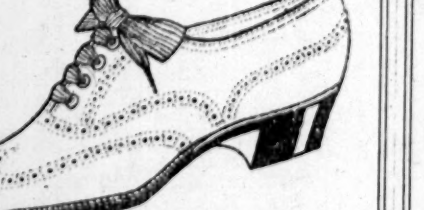
have a great reputation. Users look upon them as good possessions. Every one is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

PRICES: U. K. from 10/6 U. S. A. from \$2.50 List free on request

MABIE, TODD & CO., LTD.
75-80 High Holborn, LONDON, W. C.

also at
97, Cheapside, E. C. 3
80a and 204 Regent Street, W.

J. SHEWELL & CO'S SUCCESSORS
ALBERT HILL, DARLINGTON
Makers of all kinds of Structural Steelwork, girders, steel columns, iron buildings, roofs, etc. Pressed Steel Gutters, and Trough Flooring. Telephone 2453. Telegrams—Bridge Darlington



PEACE TREATY IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Deputies in the Course of Debates
Discuss the Advantages and
Disadvantages of Treaty for
France, and Some Oppose It

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—On Sept. 2, Mr. André Tardieu, commissary of the government and one of the French plenipotentiaries at the Peace Conference, defended the peace treaty against the criticism of which it has been the target. He first declared that the treaty had three essential characteristics: guarantee, solidarity, and justice.

The French Government, in its note of Feb. 25, demanded the "fixing of the western frontier of Germany at the Rhine, and the occupation of the bridgehead by the inter-allied forces." But contrary to the proposals of the commander-in-chief, the document excluded the populations of the left bank of the Rhine and opposed all annexations. The allies of France immediately manifested a lively opposition to the occupation. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, however, proposed that England and the United States should come to the aid of France in case of an unprovoked aggression by Germany, an offer which the French Government accepted, but demanded "supplementary guarantees": the limitation of the military strength of Germany under the surveillance of the Allies, and the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine. These two propositions were accepted, but the second was limited to 15 years.

"After a victory for solidarity," said Mr. Tardieu, "we did not wish to risk a future war of solitude," and he affirmed that the power of England and the United States gave France every security.

Louis Barthou, general reporter, reproached the government for not having solicited the collaboration of the Chamber and its commissions. The government had brought before the Chamber a treaty, concerning which it had a right to say yes or no. The commissions had presented their criticisms, which might have been useful to the government had they been produced before instead of after the signature of the treaty.

All Germany Guilty

In what concerned responsibilities, the general reporter said that the former German Emperor had not acted alone. There were other criminals; in fact, all Germany was guilty, including its general staff, diplomats, its writers, and its Socialists.

Mr. Barthou said that he was not dissatisfied with the peace treaty. He enumerated its advantages; said he believed in the fidelity of the Allies; and had entire confidence in England and the United States. The alliance with England must be complete and loyal.

Continuing his speech on the following day, Mr. Louis Barthou asked the president of the council several questions relating to guarantees. Why had the demobilization of the German Army not been exacted in the armistice convention, when this same condition had been previously imposed upon Bulgaria, Turkey, and Austria? Marshal Foch had not insisted upon it because he proposed the permanent occupation of the left bank of the Rhine, which seemed to him to be sufficient. The proposal of the commander-in-chief not having been accepted, the government was in duty bound to claim German demobilization as a guarantee.

In conclusion he hoped that the peace would be executed in union: "On July 14 last we saw the torn, ragged flags flying, but they were held by firm hands and fastened to steel shafts. So must the Nation rally around France to bear the burden of peace."

Mr. Franklin-Bouillon then came forward with his habitual vehemence to fight the treaty, which he declared he would not sign. He said that Mr. Clemenceau had complained of the resistance of the Allies; that this resistance had first begun at Salonika, and they had suddenly given way before the rights of France. On the contrary, in the peace negotiations it was France which had yielded, whilst the Allies had not given in on any point. England had preserved its supremacy of the seas; America had maintained the Monroe Doctrine; Japan had maintained its authority over Shantung.

Parceling of Germany

The afternoon of Sept. 4 was occupied by five speeches, the first of which was by Marcel Sembat. He did not wish to reproach the president of the council as Franklin-Bouillon had done, for having too easily accepted the 14 points of Mr. Wilson. He applauded the maxims of Mr. Wilson, because they were the maxims of France," said Mr. Sembat. He was opposed to Germany being parcelled out, but an effort should have been made to de-Prussianize it. This could have been done very easily, but the sentiment of division had awakened the sentiment of unity of the Germans and caused them to group themselves around Prussia as around a stronghold. "The greatest service which one can render to Pan-Germanists," concluded Mr. Sembat, "is to persuade the French people that the whole of Germany makes an irreducible block, against which one must always fight." With the remembrance of the prosperity resulting from its victories of 1871 always present in its mind, Germany could not from one day to the next renounce militarism. There are still in Germany men like Kurt von Schleicher, who must be kept in what was passing in Germany. Amongst all the universities, amongst all the ruling men, who had not learnt lessons of the war.

It had been said that the treaty must be accepted inexorably, but Mr. Sembat

deemed it would be better to try and make a reality of the League of Nations. There was only one way to do this, and that was to admit all the belligerents into it as soon as possible. Mr. Mistral, the former Minister of the Interior, feared that the treaty contained the "germs of future wars," on account of French imperialistic tendencies and because it imposed too heavy burdens on Germany.

Mr. Goude, Socialist, opposed the treaty because Mr. Clemenceau had not submitted the question of the English protectorate of Egypt to Parliament, which transformed that country into a new Alsace-Lorraine.

Mr. Baudry-d'Asson thought the treaty consecrated German unity and did not impose upon Germany the payment of the whole cost of the war. However, he did not blame for this Mr. Clemenceau, whom he continued to consider as the guardian of social order.

The sitting of Sept. 5 was devoted to the financial features of the treaty.

Germany's Obligations

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Klotz, then announced the financial obligations of Germany toward France as follows: "In a delay of two years, outside the railroad and agricultural matériel, as well as restitutions we shall receive a portion, not yet determined, of the payment of 20,000,000,000 marks, in gold; another portion, still to be determined, of the bond emission of 40,000,000,000 marks in gold, with an interest of 2 per cent; a third portion, still to be determined, of German tonnage as well as of the German stocks of coloring matters; 7,000,000 tons of coal during 10 years followed by decreasing quantities; the reimbursement of the expenses of occupation; a right to insist upon the concession of a part of the German interests in Russia and the return to France of Alsace and Lorraine free and liberated from all debts. In Morocco we have the right to liquidate all German property, to effect the transfer of German stocks, and finally to place under French control a part of the German colonies, free and liberated from all debt. All this must be executed before May 1, 1921. After 1921, there will be the reparation of damages, the payment of pensions and allocations, and the acknowledgment of a debt of 40,000,000,000. By adding divers other stipulations, the total of the sum which Germany must pay, France with interest during 36 years amounts to 462,000,000,000 francs." Mr. Klotz declared that this treaty was not a misfortune for France.

RECRUITING OF FRENCH ENGINEERS

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Following an initiative taken by the Society for Encouraging National Industry, as well as by General Duval, director of French military aeronautics, the large French Industrial Association immediately after the armistice created a committee for the return to technical studies, the aim of which was to assist young engineering candidates, whose studies had been interrupted by the war, to make their debut in industrial careers. First of all this committee tried to employ the leisure of the young men usefully whilst they were awaiting their liberation, by giving them preparatory lessons in the functions which awaited them in industry. The results obtained were particularly brilliant, in the aeronautic units, schools, and depots, in each one of which technical lessons, completed by lectures on social economy, as well as numerous visits to factories, have been in regular operation since the beginning of 1919. Several thousand technical works put at the disposal of these military students at reduced prices, thanks to the reduction made by the principal editors, as well as to the generous subscriptions of manufacturers, have been rapidly purchased by the students.

Finally, the committee for the return to technical studies is working to enable these young men, great numbers of whom for various reasons will not be able to resume their studies, to enter large industries as probationers, on the day of their demobilization. This will allow them to earn their living immediately, whilst completing, by means of practice, instruction received by them before the war in special mathematical classes.

The committee thinks that it could not better recognize the services which these young men have rendered to their country, than by helping them to begin their careers under the most favorable conditions. This initiative will also have the advantage of filling, at least in part, the numerous gaps which the war made in the staffs of French national industry. By this trial of technical instruction in the very factory itself, it will be possible to judge whether it would not be feasible to shorten considerably the duration of studies which, before the war, kept the future engineers so long in the great schools, to the great prejudice of the industry of the entire country.

SUCCESS IN PEAT INDUSTRY.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

ALFRED, Ontario—According to official advice from the commission appointed by the Ontario Government last year to investigate the peat manufacturing possibilities in the north country, considerable success has been achieved. About three thousand tons are now ready for shipment from the Alfred peat bogs, two machines having been in operation for some time. The market for the finished product is \$4 a ton. The work being done is experimental, it being desired to ascertain if peat can be cut and prepared for fuel economically, in spite of the high cost of labor. If the experiment proves successful, the same method will be applied to peat bogs in other parts of the Province.

PROCLAMATION BY PARTIES IN OMSK

Siberian Organizations Appeal
for Greater Help for Army
and Government Directing
Struggle Against Bolsheviks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A communication from Omsk, Siberia, issued by the Russian Liberation Committee, states that:

"The bloc of social and political associations of Omsk to which adhere 14 organizations and political parties, such as the most important cooperative societies, representatives of the Cossack troops, the Council of the Commercial and Industrial Congress, the Union for the Regeneration of Russia, the National Union, the Constitutional Democratic Party, the Social-Revolutionary Party of the Narodnaja Vola, have addressed the following proclamation to the population:

"The bloc of political and public associations consider it their duty at this painful hour to direct the attention of the Russian people to the following facts: In the great struggle for a great unified Russia, our troops have recently sustained defeats on the eastern front. In order to improve the situation, we must employ our

whole strength and act with complete unity and coordination. It is unjust and harmful for the common task to place the entire responsibility for our misfortunes upon the government. On the contrary, we ourselves must rally still closer around the government and by a common effort triumph over the enemy. The bloc appeals to all to bring active and real help to the army fighting for our country and to the government which is directing the struggle.

Society Must Organize

"In the hour of misfortune society must endeavor to organize itself for the solution of the great problem of conquering Bolshevism, which is ravaging the country. Governments are strong only when supported by the people, and always realize the will and ideas of the people animated by political and national ideals.

"We address the following appeals to all: To parties who are conscious of the welfare of the State, to cooperative societies, to zemstvos, municipalities, and other organizations. Sacrifice all your moral and physical forces, give all your work to accomplish the great task of liberating Russia from the Bolsheviks and the restoration of the Russian State, because by so doing, you defend your own cause. Let us work together for our national cause."

"The bloc of social and political associations at Omsk has addressed the Russian Government as follows:

An "Hour of Grave Danger"

"At the present hour of grave danger the bloc of social and political or-

ganizations at Omsk, conscious of their duty toward their country, have decided to make the following declaration to the government: In order to improve the grave situation at the front, and in the rear, according to the bloc, the government must realize without fail the principles enounced in the speeches and program of the Supreme Governor and in the declaration of the government. At the same time only the close collaboration between the government and the social classes conscious of the country's needs will be capable of averting the present crisis.

"Moreover the bloc firmly believes that in all questions relative to the necessity of sending reinforcements to the front, the government will remain loyal to traditions and will seek an issue in accord with all allied powers, always taking into consideration that Russia must be great and undivided."

"The delegation sent by the above-named bloc was received by acting Minister for Foreign Affairs Soukine, with whom they discussed political questions. The bloc's point of view was entirely shared by the Minister. Mr. Soukine only emphasized the opinion of the delegation concerning the regeneration of Russia, which he considered should be chiefly accomplished by the Russian people, who must found their hopes entirely upon their own strength.

Need for Law and Order

"The deputation was also received by the interim president of the Coun-

cil of Ministers, Teiberg, who, after studying the text of the declaration, and hearing the supplementary explanations of the delegates, replied that he completely acquiesced in the desires of the bloc. He personally and the whole Cabinet see in the reestablishment of law and order the principal condition for the regeneration of the country and the State, and are endeavoring to put it into practice by every possible means. This aim was being achieved with great difficulty on account of the prolonged war with Germany, the revolution, and civil war. However, thanks to the efforts of the government, good results may be hoped for in the near future. The acting president of the Council of Ministers said that he was completely in accord with the opinions of the delegates. Concerning the attitude of the government toward the administration of the autonomous Zemstvos, the Premier said that the government held these administrators in high esteem.

"The Supreme Governor also received a deputation of the bloc of Omsk social and political associations, represented by Tilashoff, Koulikoff, Professor Oustriatoff, Cirgaloff, and Chendrikoff. The deputation acquainted the Supreme Governor with the opinion held by the bloc concerning the present political situation.

"During the interview, which lasted exactly two hours, questions relating to Russia's military, political, and international situation were discussed. This discussion proved that complete solidarity reigned between the government and the above named bloc."

TOWN PLANNING IN CANADIAN PROVINCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian News Office has received the preliminary program of the meeting of the American City Planning Institute, and Town Planning Institute of Canada which will be held under the auspices of the Commission of Conservation of Canada on Oct. 17 and 18. Addresses of welcome will be delivered by the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, and Harold Fisher, Mayor of Ottawa. Reports will be submitted and discussions take place on the following subjects: Fundamentals of city planning; street widths; zoning-nomenclature; details to be carried out by special zoning ordinances or in connection with housing, health, fire protection regulations; economic design of utilities in streets; lot subdivision.

A highly important address will be delivered by Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell, dean of the School of Practical Science, Toronto University, on the second day, the subject being "Reconstruction and Town Planning." The session will wind up with addresses by two town planning experts, namely, Thomas Adams, chairman of the Canadian Town Planning Institute, on Practical Housing and by Noulau Cauchon, chairman of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Town Planning Institute, who will speak on the planning of Ottawa.

Great Events Cast Their Shadows Before

THE WILLYS CORPORATION, headed by Mr. John N. Willys, has recently added to its resources the magnificent manufacturing plants, patents, equipment and manufacturing talent of the Dusenber Corporation of Elizabeth, N. J.

New construction will greatly increase the size and capacity of this large plant.

The Willys Corporation needs this immense plant for the production of a new and remarkable automobile—a Six cylinder car which marks a great forward development in the industry.

The new Six is fully developed, its most important features having had over 200,000 miles of the most painstaking and strenuous road test, extending over a period of more than two years. The car contains engineering features not embraced in any other six cylinder car. It is a climax of long experience in the manufacturing and distributing of motor

cars; is standardized and will be produced in large quantities.

New principles of construction give the car unusual lightness of weight with perfect balance, and exceptional road ability. The car is fully equipped. Heretofore, engineering and manufacturing restrictions have placed a price upon six cylinder cars which has kept them out of the reach of thousands. For this reason, the New Six has an enormous field.

WILLYS CORPORATION

The Willys Corporation is one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the automobile industry. It owns and operates the Electric Auto-Lite business and also the New Process Gear business.

The Electric Auto-Lite business, in itself, a vast industry, having to date manufactured and sold more than 1,400,000 sets of starting and lighting systems for automobiles. Orders and specifications are in hand for 4,000 out-

fits per day, beginning January, 1920. This Corporation also manufactures the well-known Willys Light-house and farm lighting outfit which has the unique advantage of being operated by the Willys Knight Motor. Orders for 20,000 Willys Light outfits to be delivered in 1920 were received in the month of August alone.

The New Process Gear branch of the Willys Corporation is one of the largest producers of gears in the country, manufacturing many types of gears used in automobile transmissions and differentials.

A third plant owned and operated by the Willys Corporation is located at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., formerly owned by the FIAT Automobile Company.

All these plants contribute as sources of supplies for the new car.

Booklet giving further information about the plans and the new car program of the Willys Corporation will be sent on request.

The Willys Corporation 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York

N. B.—This is one of a series of advertisements to acquaint the public, automobile trade and buyers of motor cars in general with the present scope and important plans of the Willys Corporation

FRENCH PARTIES IN
COMING ELECTIONS

Formation of "Bloc National" Is
Unlikely, as Radicals and
Radical Socialists Would
Combine to Break Coalition

A previous article on the above subject
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor
on Sept. 29.

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Of the possible coalitions for the election and afterward that are being discussed, it is fairly generally agreed, as already stated, that the proposal to form a "bloc national," comprising every party and section except the Socialists, is the least likely to mature. In this scheme the great weight of the Radicals and Radical Socialists would be thrown in one lump into the coalition, and would settle the issue. In the other two alternative coalitions the question of the application of the power of the Radicals and Radical Socialists is a much more subtle matter, and it is necessary to consider a division of the power and how the parts may be distributed.

One of the schemes is that there should be what some adverse critics are inclined to describe as a Bolshevik bloc, which would comprise the Socialist Party in general and the advanced members of the Radical Socialist Party who are known to be largely in sympathy with them. Mr. Briand himself is mentioned in this connection, and such a combination is evidently considered by the Briandites. They are believed to be subtly working for it, but of course it is wrong to describe Briandism as Bolshevism, though in the rapidly developing party excitement some do not hesitate to do this. A bloc of this kind, leaning over toward the Left, but including only the Radical elements, would have to exclude the advanced Socialists. The more of these it excluded the further it could work its way along the Radical line. The marking of a line of support through the Socialists might seem to be a difficult or impossible proposition were it not that the Kienthalians seem rather desirous themselves of cutting loose and other elements are inclined to move a little nearer to the Right.

Socialist Alliances

However in the best of circumstances there is a considerable difference between Socialists and non-Socialists, and it is not an easy thing to form any sort of bloc in which the two are to work together in such harmony as would be necessary seeing the nature and the extent of the opposition that would be presented to them. Another point is that in the mass, the Socialists, who themselves recognize that they are so different from all others in their ideas, conceptions, and determinations, that they must walk their path alone and observe an attitude of independence, do not seek any sort of alliances, with any other sections. Their attitude is always that those who are not with them must be against them, and those who are with them must naturally be of them absolutely and Socialists themselves. So they are not enthusiastic for membership of any bloc, just as they do not favor joining "bourgeois" industries. They believe they will have sweeping successes at the elections.

But though its prospects for the moment are not considered good, this proposed Radical and Socialist bloc is one of the dominating ideas of the time, and must have an influence upon all other plans. Two immense factors are closely concerned with it. In the first place there is Mr. Briand, who, as already related, has been making marked advances to the Socialists in recent times, and very bold some of them have been, and he would be the natural leader of such a bloc. Subversive machinations are in progress, and it is understood that Marcel Cachat, the eminent Socialist leader, and Franklin Bouillon, one of the most active members of the Radical and Radical Socialist Party, are having nightly conferences with Mr. Briand at the residence of the latter in the Avenue Kleber. It does not by any means follow that if this bloc

did not materialize Mr. Briand's prospects of an early premiership would be seriously diminished, but it is evident that he feels he could now exert himself to the best advantage at the head of such a combination.

"Favorite of the Bolsheviks"

Let it be remembered again—a circumstance too easily forgotten by foreign observers of French politics who only remember the strong Conservative front presented by Mr. Briand in 1913—that he was first of all a Socialist and is probably more of a Socialist still than anything else, and not less so because Socialist prospects are apparently much finer now than they were a few years ago. Some are inclined to talk of Mr. Briand now as being the "favorite of the Bolsheviks," but that of course is a playful exaggeration. But probably this master tactician, who may be strong in ideals, but is, as is known, no little of an opportunist, realizes that if Georges Clemenceau is to remain so well ingratiated with the Right the best place for him, Aristotle, is more leftward. It is believed that his first cabinet is already designed, one of the office holders, of course, being Mr. Bouillon, who recently made a furious attack upon Mr. Clemenceau in the Chamber, but did not score as he wished to do.

Mr. Bouillon's Followers

There are some fifty parliamentary followers of Franklin Bouillon, and their opposition to Mr. Clemenceau is strong, so much so that it is said they have expressed the view that they would rather be duped by the Socialists than by the Conservatives. Mr. Bouillon's resolution at the Radical congress calling upon the party's representatives in Parliament in view of the elections, to demand the immediate suppression of the state of siege and the censure, and for the sake of great national interests, only to support a government realizing the union of the Republicans, was carried, while an amendment put forward by Louis Ripault, who recalled that the congress of the party in 1910 condemned Briandism, and invited the electors in due course to refuse their confidence to a Briand cabinet, was lost. There was some significance in this. But anyhow the problem of the Radical and Radical Socialist Party is not yet solved.

The third alternative proposal contemplates a bloc constituted of the best part of the Radical Socialists with the rightward groups, so that the combination would include the various sections of the Republican Party, a strong body of the Radicals, and also the Independent Socialists. The official Socialists, on the one hand, and the Royalist reactionaries, on the other—the extremists in both directions—would be excluded. Thus the old motto of Mr. Clemenceau would serve: "Neither reaction nor revolution." There is a body of opinion to the effect that the prospects of this bloc are the best of all, but this remains to be seen. Machinations, experiments, tests, and all the rest of it are being conducted daily and nightly.

LORD JELICOE TO VISIT CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Lord Jellicoe, who is coming to Canada next month, has intimated that he will find it impossible to accept any engagements during the day time which will entail making speeches. He has given his reasons for this line of action in a cable recently received here from Wellington, New Zealand, which reads as follows: "Am receiving large number of invitations from luncheon clubs in Canada. In order to give time for work of missions, have found it necessary to avoid day engagements throughout tour, particularly those involving speeches. Should be grateful if this could be made known in Canada."

LORD MILNER ON
THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Statesman Says There Is Nothing
to Compel Dominions' Con-
currence in Imperial Policy
Except Their Moral Ties

A previous article on the above subject
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor
on Sept. 29.

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Continuing his address to the students at the Oxford summer meeting, Viscount Milner said:

"We have to realize that at the present stage in the development of the Commonwealth unanimity on the part of all its self-governing states is necessary to insure united action. Technically the Imperial Government can still enter into obligations binding the whole Empire, as technically the Parliament at Westminster can still legislate for the dominions. But practically the former right is becoming as obsolete as the latter has long since become. In no action which it takes in foreign affairs can the Imperial Government in fact rely on the support of any of the dominions unless that action has the express or tacit assent of the Dominion Government, and that means, in the last analysis, of the public opinion of its people. All of them, or any one or more of them, can stand out if they choose. There is nothing to compel their concurrence except the moral ties of sentiment and sympathy, of long comradeship, of family feeling, and a certain traditional regard for the oldest and still the leading member of the family.

Empire and Internationalism

"It follows from this position that, if the Imperial Government is to play its part in international affairs with the full weight of the Empire behind it, its foreign policy must be conceived on very broad lines—simple, straightforward, open—pursuing in the main only objects of such wide interest and moral import that they can be understood by, and will appeal to, the independent democracies across the ocean. It is true that something must be contributed on the other side. The peoples of the dominions must learn, as they are learning, more of the complexities of international affairs, and realize their obligations as members of a world-encircling society of nations.

"There is a great process of education to be gone through, for them as well as for us. Closer intercourse, rendered constantly easier by the development of the means of communication, the interchange of ideas, the maintenance of a common tradition, a common type of high and progressive civilization, finding expression in a common language and literature—these can alone overcome the dissolving influence of manifold diversities of interest and differences of growth which are bound to exist among such widely-separated communities. If we are to act together in the future even more effectively than in the past we must strengthen all the moral as well as all the material ties which may cause us to feel alike on great international issues.

Relation of Trusteeship

"Along among the members of the Commonwealth, the United Kingdom carries the burden of a vast dependent Empire—territories, colonies, protectorates of the most varied size and of an infinite diversity of conditions, material, social, political. They are in every stage of constitutional development. In the greatest of them all, India, momentous changes in the form of government are impending. In others, such as Egypt, a regular

form of government has still to be devised. To speak in general terms of countries so numerous and conditions so various is manifestly impossible. Still there are some general principles to guide us through the maze, and the greatest of these, which we may now regard as the foundation of our policy—it has taken years to evolve it—is that the relation of the United Kingdom to all these communities is a relation of trusteeship. We must approach all questions affecting them in that attitude of mind. We must exercise our power over them for the advancement of their peoples, not for our own benefit, though in the process we do undoubtedly, in many though not in all cases, derive great and legitimate benefit ourselves.

"This is obviously true in the material sphere. In developing their material resources we increase our commerce, we find investments for our capital. Of the increased production, which good government renders possible and the loan of our resources promotes, a considerable proportion falls, and justly falls, to our share. This constitutes a substantial part of our national wealth and with a bolder policy of development might be enormously augmented.

Policy of Development

"And here let me say in passing that it is absurd to denounce this policy of development as one of exploitation. I do not say that colonies and protectorates are not often grossly exploited by the powers that possess them, or that we have not ourselves in some cases exploited our dependencies in the past. But I do say, most emphatically, that our present policy is rigorously directed to the prevention of such abuses. We are sometimes even too timid with respect to projects of development for fear of being accused of exploitation. Do not let us be deterred from doing what is right by ignorant clamor. It is our duty to the inhabitants of these countries themselves to help them to make better use of natural resources, often immense and almost completely neglected. In the process we inevitably enrich ourselves. Is that a reason for abstaining from it?

"But if the material advantage we derive from our trusteeship is unquestionable, is there not also a moral side to it? There are moral dangers in the exercise of power over dependent races. We have not always escaped them. But on the other hand the exercise of such power, when controlled by a high sense of responsibility, is a school of character, which has few equals. I am proud to think that, as a general rule, the men of our race who have been entrusted with the power have used it well, that they have striven to raise the people entrusted to their charge and in that effort have themselves become better men, and that the Nation as a whole has gained much from their experience and their example.

"But when I say that, do not let me be supposed to think that, satisfied with our own performance, we should



A splendid array
of
Unusual Suits for Street,
Motoring, and so on,
in our Women's Department

Wool Brothers
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Klines
1112-14 Walnut thru 1113-15 Main
KANSAS CITY
Distinctive Millinery
Reasonably Priced

For the matron of refined taste smart, soft, becoming styles.
For the tailored young woman a smart small hat or large dress hat of becoming design.
For the stylish college or high school girl many becoming tams and tailored saliers.
For the charming child, both street and dressy hats in many styles.
Fourth Floor

Chas. P. Gough
905 Linwood Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.
Home Telephone 8 5628.
The Genuine
Merriam-Webster Dictionary
Reference History Edition
Phone or Write.

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY
IMMACULATE LINEN
F. W. PORTER, OWNER
1333-35 East Twelfth St.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Telephones—Home, 6810 Main; Bell, 236 Grand

discourage or suppress any genuine capacity for self-government among the peoples of the dependent empire. On the contrary, we should by every means in our power seek to encourage it. That is the greatest, as it is the most difficult, of our duties of trusteeship. There can be no standing still in this matter. In every part of the dependent empire, even the most backward, there is some stirring of the waters. Our business is to guide and direct the natural desire of human beings to be their own masters, not to run counter to it. We may even to some extent have to sacrifice efficiency of administration in order to promote contentment, though we cannot, as honest trustees, afford to sacrifice it too much. It is a matter of delicate judgment in every case to know how far we can go in that direction. But, speaking generally, I should say that where native self-governing institutions exist, however primitive in form, we should be very slow to interfere with them. Where no such institutions exist, we should try gradually and carefully to create them.

Future Development of Commonwealth

"Only one thing more. In the future development of the commonwealth there is bound to be a closer connection than at present exists between the self-governing dominions and the dependent Empire. At present they do not affect each other much, but when they do touch, problems arise which are of great difficulty and even danger to the future of the commonwealth. I am thinking especially of the color question and of the troubles which constantly arise, especially in South Africa, over the treatment of Indian and other colored people, citizens of the dependent Empire in self-governing dominions. These troubles place the British Government in the most painful dilemma. If it attempts to protect the Indians, it lays itself open to the charge of tampering with the independence of the dominion. If it abstains from interference, it may appear to fail in its duty to its Indian subjects.

In playing the rôle of a mediator, which it is bound to do, it gets no support from the public opinion of the commonwealth as a whole, because the importance of the question is not generally recognized. This is a striking instance of the need of some definite means of close and constant consultation between us all, of a council of the Empire in fact, in which such questions could at least

THE JONES STORE
Kansas City, Mo.

New Modes
in Gloves

Now that the war is almost a thing of the past, French glove making is resuming all its old-time efficiency, and French gloves are more desirable than ever.

New arrivals in our Lavera line of French gloves feature many attractive styles in the prevailing shades for Fall. Prices \$2.75 to \$4.

Slip-on, gauntlet, and strap wrist glove are to be much worn the coming season. A complete line of sizes in these in all the Fall shades are marked \$4 to \$5.50 a pair.

The business woman finds the washable kid glove a very practical and serviceable one. These come in tan, ivory, heaver, gray and black, and are priced \$2.50 to \$3.

Washable chamoulette are another sensible choice. Kayser makes some splendid ones priced at \$1.15. Colors, white, gray, mastic, and black.

Jones—Main St., First Floor.



Hadden-Woodin
218 East Eleventh St., Kansas City, Mo.
Exclusive Modes
Millinery, Suits, Dresses, Coats and Blouses

FURS
H. J. WILDE
Master Furrier
Diplôme d'honneur de Paris
Also doing repairing and remodeling
224 East 11th St.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

WOOLWORTH
HAT CO.
927 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

YOU CAN'T FORCE
FIREPROOF
KANSAS CITY, MO.

be ventilated if they could not be settled and the moderating influences of statesmen not directly interested in the particular trouble, but all greatly interested in preserving the harmony of the commonwealth, could be brought to bear. Certain it is that we must endeavor by all means in our power to increase the interest of the dominions in the dependent Empire, and even, as opportunity offers, to associate them in our trusteeship.

The Dependent Empire

"And to some extent they are already disposed to take over some of the burden. Canada is becoming increasingly interested in the West Indies, as Australia and New Zealand always have been in the islands of the Pacific. South Africa will certainly claim in time to take charge of certain native territories that are contiguous to the Union, and provided that existing native rights and forms of self-government are insured, there is no reason why she should not do so. Indeed, all these tendencies are to be welcomed, but on one condition. It is essential that the dominions, if they take over any part of the dependent Empire, should do so as trustees on behalf of the whole commonwealth, and not treat them as simple additions to their own possessions. We may take a hint here from the mandatory principle which has emerged in connection with the League of Nations. The dependent empire is a trust. The particular self-governing state, be it the United Kingdom or one of the dominions, which control any part of it, is a trustee. It has full powers of administration, but it is bound to exercise them in accordance with certain principles which represent the policy of the commonwealth. It is responsible for their proper exercise to the commonwealth as a whole."

NEW STANDARDS IN
DEVELOPING TROPICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—According to the African World, the appointment of Brig.-Gen. F. G. Guggisberg, C. M. G., D. S. O., does something to remove the objections that few chances are offered to civil servants of West Africa to rise to the highest posts in the service.

"The new appointment," The African World writes, "will be received with some measure of hopefulness, for the Governor-designate is not only no stranger to the colony to be placed under his care, but has also been seconded to the West African civil service. The promise of Colonel Amery's (Undersecretary of State for the Colonies) speech in the House of Commons of a new standard to be set up for the development of our tropical resources will, if acted upon, enable the new Governor to give a fresh impetus to the political and economic development of the resources of the Gold Coast. Enhanced development of its agricultural resources are promised through the increase of opportunities for the technical education of the cultivator. Less timid capitalization of potential resources is also promised, and increased transport facilities and a testing of the discoveries of new mineral deposits of gold, tin, bauxite, diamonds, and manganese may come within the Governor's sphere of action. In quality of mind and personal character he fulfills the desiderata for a broad and liberal administrative policy, while in Mrs. Guggisberg a follower of Lady Clifford's social activities will undoubtedly be found."

Women's Footwear

That Treads the Path of Fashion

If one would be fashionably booted this Fall, one will wear Boots which are slender of vamp and long of line. Our Shoes for Fall are up to our usual high standard of quality.

A—Dress Boot from Wright & Peters. A laced model with patent leather vamp and dull kid top—graceful Louis heels. Price \$16.50, plus tax.

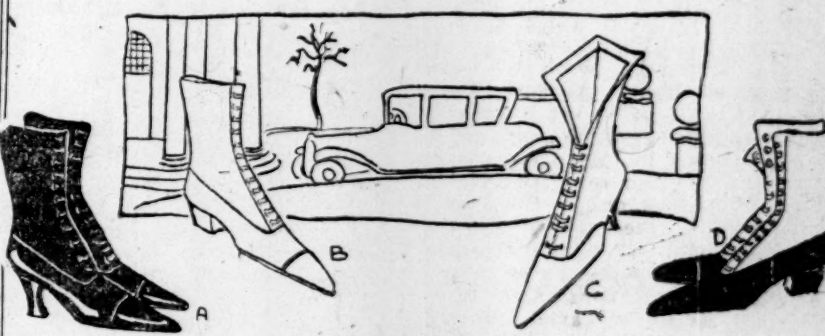
B—All brown calfskin street Boot, with long, slender vamps, high Cuban heels and welt soles. Price \$15.00, plus tax.

C—Smart, dark brown suede (ozone calf) laced Boot with light weight welt soles and slender, Louis heels. Priced \$16.50 the pair.

Same style Boot as above, made of black suede at \$16.50 plus tax.

D—New street and walking Boot with black calf vamp and dark gray, cloth tops. Made with welt soles and military heels. Price \$8.50 the pair.

Other new shoes for Fall are priced from \$7.50 to \$18.50 the pair, plus tax.



Grand Avenue Floor
Emery, Bird, Thayer Co.
KANSAS CITY

Shulze & Focke
The Shop Beautiful
Evening Gowns, Afternoon and Street Frocks. We specialize in stylish styles. Prices never excessive.
206 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Member of the
the
Florists
Telegraph
Delivery
1017 Grand Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO.

John Fraser
Merchant Tailor
Gates Building, 111 East 10th Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Phones: Bell Main 111; Home Main 7878

Embroidery Buttons Hemstitching Pleating Braiding Buttonholes Scalloping Pennants
Home M. 1336 Bell G. 1336
Downtown Location, 1120 Walnut Street 4th Floor, Telephone 221
South Side Location, 1025 East 31st Street KANSAS CITY, MO.

MONKEY
STEAM DYE WORKS CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
THE HOME OF QUALITY
510-52 TROOST AVENUE
3905 Main Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.

KISSELL
The All-Year Car
Passenger Cars—Trucks
Jackson Motor Company
Distributors
Here in Kansas City since 1907

Berkson Bros
1108-1110 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.
KANSAS CITY, KANS.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Announce
New Autumn Modes
in Dresses, Coats, Suits,
Blouses, Separate Skirts, Furs
and Millinery

TIERNAN DART
PRINTING COMPANY
CATALOGUE WORK
PRINTING
BLANK BOOKS
BINDING

312-314 West 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.
THE FIDELITY
PLAN
to create or enlarge an estate will interest you. Ask for booklet.
Trust Department
KANSAS CITY, MO.

One of the "West's" Finest and most up-to-date milk plants is now open for your inspection.
On Gileham Road at Thirty-first, Kansas City
All grades of milk and cream wholesale and retail.

Aines Farm Dairy Company
Both Phones South 851
Commercial Bodies
Auto Painting
Wheel Building
Frank T. Russell Carriage Co.
2601 Warwick, Kansas City, Mo.

The Aeolian
Player Piano

is a moderate price, high quality product of the Aeolian company. A wonderful instrument and can be purchased on the famous

JENKINS THRIFT PLAN
Write to us for catalogue and information.

JENKINS
SONS MUSIC CO.
1845 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.
One Price—No Commission

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS
COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

WE ANNOUNCE A DISTINCTIVE DISPLAY OF
New Trimmings & Laces

A display which contains many notable specimens of French art in Metal Laces—gold, silver, and copper on self or black, jetted flourcings, bands, and all-overs, beaded and pearl ornaments, and fine real filet and Valenciennes lace insertions and edges.

ESTABLISHED 1890



Announce the Opening
of Their

Lingerie and
Corset Shops

Located on the
Eighth Floor

Presenting collections of beautiful and dainty lingerie and corsets for women and misses.

HARZFELD'S
Petitcoat Lane, Kansas City

PECK
DRY GOODS CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

New Gloves

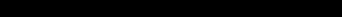
Carefully dressed women are particular in selecting their Gloves.

With our large stock of kid or silk Gloves, we are able to supply your needs. Experienced glove fitters, so that you will get the proper size and style of gloves.

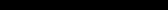
For COAL Call
KATZMAIER
H. C. EVANS, Sales Mgr.
Phones: 346 Bell Grand—Home, Main
KANSAS CITY, MO.

LIBERTY BONDS
MAY CROSS PAR

Gas stock and compares with
\$8,363,505, or \$102.75 a s



was cash in ex- half per quarterly dividend
 Reserve Bank stock of this Company, pay- cent (1 1/4%) on th
 se of \$3,218,000. 1919, to preferred stockhol
 the close of business Octobe
 OWEN SHEPH

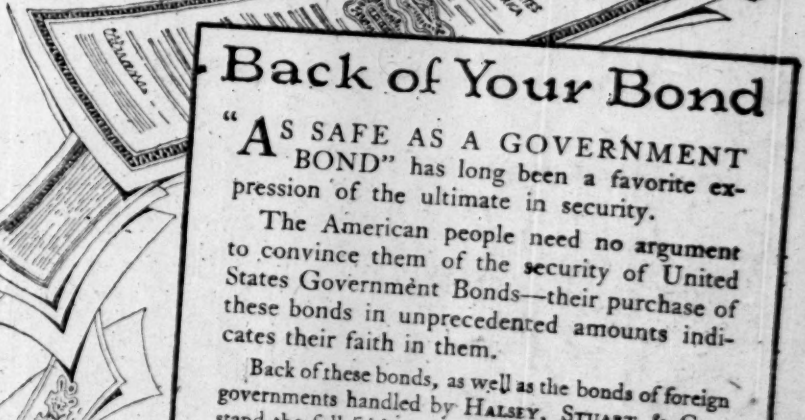


STEWART SHEPHERD

ERD, Treasurer.

ers of these securities.
incur no cost or obligation

You will
ation.



100



COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PLAYERS TIED
FOR GOLD MEDAL

Mrs. A. W. Stirling and Mrs. W. A. Gavin qualify for Women's Golf Match Play With Cards of 87 Each

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BHAUNEE-ON-THE-DELAWARE, Pennsylvania—Miss A. W. Stirling, United States national woman champion, and Mrs. W. A. Gavin, national amateur in 1915, were tied for low scores in the qualifying round of the women's national golf championship tournament of America here Monday. Each had a card of 87.

Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia champion, eastern and North and South champion, had an 89. The field was the fastest and one of the largest that ever competed for a national championship. Perfect weather existed for the very early starters made ideal conditions. The course set like a green, and cut out by the black Delaware, was never more fit. The turf, scorched by hot summer suns, was of the right resiliency for the ball, and underneath and surface-softened by heavy rains lately. A heavy fog hung over the course in the early morning and greatly handicapped Mrs. Barry Plisk, western champion, who had a 86 going out, and did not place with a 90 coming in for 106. Another prominent star, Mrs. S. A. Whiting, of the Oak Ridge Golf Club, was disqualified when she accidentally stepped out the wrong ball.

Mrs. Whiting started off finely. Before a large gallery at the first tee she made a drive way across the creek and up on the heights to the first green. Her second was on the green and she had a "birdie" 3. A number of her then on netted her a 46 going out; but the champion was able to pull back on her game in time coming home and was in 41. Her card: 46-45-44-43-42-41-40-39-38-37-36-35-34-33-32-31-30-29-28-27-26-25-24-23-22-21-20-19-18-17-16-15-14-13-12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1-0.

Mrs. Gavin, a former English star and playing from the South Shore Golf Club, had a deal of difficulty with her usually brilliant game, but made from an 8 on the long tenth she played two very consistent rounds, all out, and one shot worse coming home. Her card: 46-45-44-43-42-41-40-39-38-37-36-35-34-33-32-31-30-29-28-27-26-25-24-23-22-21-20-19-18-17-16-15-14-13-12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1-0.

One of the 28, few and far between, registered at the short Binnick hole, a pitch shot over a creek from a tee high above the water to a green, too large for the fair golfers found it, made by Miss Elizabeth Gordon and the Metacomet Golf Club, who had a 47-43-90. This young lady's score only one stroke behind the veteran, Mrs. Barlow, was equalled only by Miss Edith Cummings, from the Metacomet Club who had a 45-45-90. Miss E. V. Rosenthal, many times champion of the western championship, was also late to finish. She had the total of 12 holes in 5, needed 17 on the seventeenth and with two strokes had a 45-46-91.

Another of the youthful players to make a splendid showing was Miss Mildred Caverley, Philadelphia Cricket Club, who had a 92. Miss Caverley was the star of the 1916 season. It was the first season in she had ever accomplished anything on the links when she won the Philadelphia championship from a field that included Mrs. Barlow and all the other many of the way down to the dials of the Metacomet. Miss Marion Hollins, Metacomet champion, Mrs. Quentin Peit, and Mrs. P. C. Letts Jr., former champion, each had a 92, coming very fine golf here for women. Mrs. C. Osgood, of The Country Club, followed one stroke behind with 93. She is one of the best of the Metacomet, but was tied at this with two other players.

Mrs. H. A. Jackson, of the Onwentsia Club, a former national champion, tied with Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Cricket Club, also a national champion, of 1915, with a score of 93. Mrs. Jackson had a score of 93 on the last nine, finishing with a 46-95 to the 47-96 of Mrs. Vanderbeck.

Mrs. B. C. Fowles of Oakmont of the Fowles family of golfers in Pittsburgh took seven strokes off a round with a card of 51-44-95 which qualified her easily.

The play off for last place was won by Mrs. B. P. Nash, over Mrs. N. P. Nash of Wilmington. They played a hole but Mrs. Hood had a 4 on the second which got her into the match play for the title.

The pairings for Tuesday provide a number of exciting and unfortunate chances in that some good players will be eliminated at the beginning of the play. Miss A. W. Stirling in upper brackets meets Mrs. C. F. Fowles in one of these matches. The results of the qualifiers follow:

Out In Ties
Mrs. A. W. Stirling, Atlanta, 44 41 87
Mrs. A. Gavin, South Shore 42 44 87
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion, 42 42 89
Mrs. E. Cummings, Onwentsia 45 45 90
Mrs. E. Gordon, Metacomet, 47 43 90
Mrs. V. Rosenthal, Ravinlee 45 45 91
Mrs. C. Letts Jr., Indian Hill 47 45 92
Mrs. M. Caverley, Philadelphia 48 44 92
Mrs. B. P. Nash, South Shore 48 44 92
Mrs. M. Hollins, Westbrook 47 45 92
Mrs. C. Osgood, Metacomet 46 45 92
Mrs. E. Fowles, Oakmont 49 46 95
Mrs. A. Jackson, Onwentsia 49 46 95
Mrs. C. Smith, North Hills 51 44 95
Mrs. E. Fitchard, Middlesex 48 46 96
Mrs. M. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia 47 46 96
Mrs. B. C. Fowles, Oakmont 51 44 97
Mrs. E. Gordon, Onwentsia 45 45 97

Mrs. T. Wright, Allegheny	50	47	97
Miss Rosamond Sherwood, St. George	55	43	98
Mrs. F. Dubois, Raritan Valley	48	50	98
Mrs. E. L. Byfield, Ravinlee	52	47	99
Mrs. A. K. Elliott, Bala	55	44	99
Mrs. Ralph Hammer, Plushing	55	45	100
Miss A. A. Hardin, Baltusrol	51	49	100
Mrs. J. R. Price, Oakmont	49	51	100
Miss M. S. Conroy, Fox Hills	53	47	100
Mrs. S. P. Nash, Baltusrol	51	50	101

CANNEL IS CAPTAIN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HANOVER, New Hampshire—J. C. Cannell '20, of Everett, Massachusetts, has been elected captain of the Dartmouth varsity football team. He played on the Everett High School team for four years before coming to Dartmouth in 1915. He plays quarterback, and as an open-field runner he has few collegiate equals. During the war he was in the navy and played halfback on the Little Building team last year, as well as being on the all-service team of the First Naval District.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Paul Thompson, New York
Mrs. W. A. Gavin

FIRST GAME IS WON
BY MORSE DRY DOCK

NEW YORK, New York—The Morse Dry Dock soccer football eleven made an auspicious start in the National League series here Sunday when it defeated the New York team at Morse Oval, 3 to 0. All of the goals were scored in the second half of the game. The summary:

MORSE
Straden, c. or, Hunziker
McBain, c. or, Callaghan
Lynch, c. or, Kane
Beardsworth, c. or, Sweeney
Berrin, c. or, Coleman
McCann, c. or, Matthews
Bustard, c. or, Bell
O'Hanlon, c. or, Pettie
Ferguson, c. or, Bleich
Page, c. or, Vandeweghe
Whalen, c. or, Ferro
Goals—Morse Dry Dock 3, New York 0.
Goals—McBain, Beardsworth and Lynch for Morse. Referee—A. Birchall. Linesmen—J. Koehler and P. MacDonald. Time of halves—45 minutes.

KEFFER WINS OPEN TITLE
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Karl Keffer, twice open golf champion of Canada, has won the Manitoba open championship with 367 strokes for 72 holes. Frank Adams of Winnipeg finished second, four strokes behind Keffer, with George Sargent of Minneapolis third with 312.

STANDARD OILS WIN
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Standard Oils of Cleveland won the Class A world's amateur championship of the National Baseball Federation Sunday by defeating the Chevrolet of Flint, Michigan, 3 to 2, in 10 innings, in the second game of a double-header. Flint won the first game, 6 to 1.

J. G. MILLER IS SOLD
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—J. G. Miller, captain and assistant manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, has been sold to the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club.

Baseball Club.		RECORD OF PAST	
Year	Winning Club	G.	
1905—	New York Nationals	4	
1906—	Chicago Americans	4	
1907—	Chicago Nationals	4	
1908—	Chicago Nationals	4	
1909—	Pittsburgh Nationals	4	
1910—	Philadelphia Americans	4	
1911—	Philadelphia Americans	4	
1912—	Boston Americans	4	
1913—	Philadelphia Americans	4	
1914—	Boston Nationals	4	
1915—	Boston Americans	4	
1916—	Boston Americans	4	
1917—	Chicago Americans	4	
1918—	Boston Americans	4	

*The game. *Longest series. *Shortest series.
RECAPITULATION
S.W. S.L. G.W. G.T. G.L. R.S. O.R.
American League 9 5 41 2 35 253 280
National League 5 9 35 2 41 250 253

BASEBALL CLUBS
HOLD PRACTICE

Cincinnati Reds and Chicago White Sox Prepare for World Baseball Series at Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Cincinnati Reds and Chicago White Sox are scheduled to hold practice sessions on Redland Field today in preparation for the opening baseball game of the World Series of 1919, which will take place here tomorrow afternoon. The Reds are to practice in the morning, with the White Sox being given the use of the field in the afternoon.

That the baseball park will be taxed to the limit is assured, as all the available tickets have been taken up and there are many thousands of fans who would gladly buy some if they were to be had. Speculators are believed to

NEW DIVISION OF
ATHLETIC UNION

Niagara Association Is Formed to Cover the Western Part of New York State

BUFFALO, New York—Amateur athletes in the western part of New York State are now looking forward to a decided boom in track and field meets in that district following the forming of a new branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States in this city last week.

The new association has been named the Niagara Association of the Amateur Athletic Union and it plans to hold championship events in all sorts of sports. The meeting at which the association was organized was attended by F. W. Rubien, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union. The inclusion of groups of athletic clubs which are naturally affiliated through geographical reasons into new branches of the Amateur Athletic Union is in line with the policy of the parent body, which aims thus to encourage the more frequent holding of athletic meets and a more general participation in them. The more compact groupings solves the problems of many clubs which for reasons of distance, expense, etc., are often unable to arrange for representation in the meets of states or others of the larger associations.

Twelve clubs were elected to membership. Delegates were in attendance from Rochester and Syracuse and announced themselves as favorably inclined toward the new division of the national association. They will report back to their clubs for authority to take definite action.

C. D. Reidpath, the 400-meter dash champion of the Olympic games of 1912, was elected president of the Niagara Association, and J. Pankow of the sixty-fifth regiment vice-president. The secretary-treasurer is E. T. Schaefer of the Buffalo Athletic Club, who is former manager of the University of Pennsylvania track team. J. Y. Cameron of the Central Y. M. C. A. of Buffalo was elected chairman of the registration committee. Among those who were chosen delegates to the national association were Captain Pankow, Major Kendall, Mr. Schaefer, Mr. Moesch, representing the Ferguson Athletic Club, and John Blake of Niagara University.

EDWARD LASKER
AGAIN CHAMPION

Regains Western Chess Title, Boris Kostich of Serbia Failing to Defend Title in Cincinnati

WESTERN CHESS CHAMPIONS

Year Winner
1915—J. W. Showalter
1916—Edward Lasker
1917—Edward Lasker
1918—Boris Kostich
1919—Edward Lasker

CINCINNATI, Ohio—For the third time in five years Edward Lasker of Chicago, Illinois, is champion of the Western Chess Association following his winning of the tournament which took place in this city recently. Boris Kostich, of Serbia, the champion in 1918, did not defend his title this fall and J. W. Showalter, the other title holder, finished fourth.

Lasker won the title by defeating Showalter in the final round of the tournament. Had Showalter won this game it would have left him in a tie with Lasker. Showalter started the game with a queen's pawn opening and Lasker adopted an irregular defense which worked out successfully. This gave Lasker a record of 5½ to 1½.

J. T. Beckner of Winchester, Kentucky, finished in second place with a record of 7½ and 2½. John Winter of Detroit, Michigan, was third with 7 to 3 and Showalter was next with 6½ to 3½. S. S. Shapiro of Cleveland; George Gessner of Chicago, Illinois; and Dr. P. G. Keeney of Newport, Kentucky, tied for fifth place with 5½ to 4½ and Edward Schrader of St. Louis, Missouri, was eighth with 5 to 5.

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	88	52	.628
Cleveland	84	55	.604
New York	80	59	.575
Detroit	80	69	.537
Boston	66	71	.481
St. Louis	67	72	.481
Washington	56	84	.400
Philadelphia	35	104	.257

MONDAY'S RESULT
New York 4, Philadelphia 2

NEW YORK WINS FINAL

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—New York and Philadelphia met at Shibe Park yesterday afternoon in the final championship game of the American League baseball pennant race of 1919 and the former won by a score of 4 to 2. Moggridge and Keefe were the opposing pitchers and the former had the better of the argument, holding the Athletics to five hits. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	8	1	1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0

Batteries—Moggridge and Ruel; Keefe and Perkins. Umpire—Chill and Connolly.

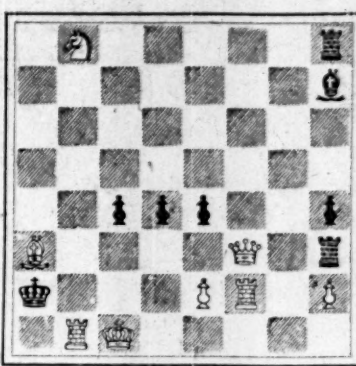
HORNSBY LEADING BATTER

NEW YORK, New York—Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis Cardinals won the 1919 National League batting championship by a brilliant eleventh-hour spurt, according to figures made public yesterday. Both Hornsby and E. J. Roush of Cincinnati made two hits in four times at bat Sunday; but the former had previously taken the lead by one point and held it.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 91

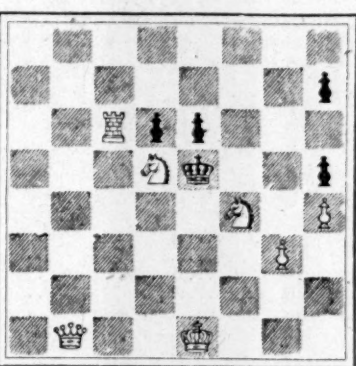
By J. C. J. Wainwright
Black 8 pieces



White 8 pieces
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM NO. 92

By C. Planck
Black 5 pieces



White 7 pieces
White to play and mate in 3 moves.

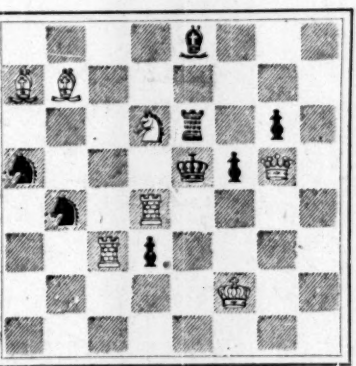
SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 89. R-Q5 R-B2
No. 90. 1. Kt-K8 Kt-Q
2. Q-Q3ch Kt-Q
3. B-R2mate K-K3
4. Q-Q7ch K moves
5. R-Kt8mate Q-B5
Prob. Comp. P. F. Blake

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

The following example of the interference problem (in the evolution of the two-move problem) shows only one interference, but it is the quality of the one that makes up for the quantity in many others.

By G. J. Slater
Black 8 pieces



White 7 pieces
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

NOTES

The annual meeting of the Western United States championship tournament is to be held in Cincinnati at the Sinton Hotel instead of in Chicago. The absence of last year's champion, Boris Kostich, will be felt. He has taken a trip to Serbia to visit his family after the Hastings tourney.

Edward Lasker, the former western United States champion, recently visited Memphis, Tennessee, where he gave a simultaneous exhibition, winning 13, losing one and drawing one. He also played two blindfold games, winning both.

Boston, Massachusetts, is showing considerable chess activity, one new club having been formed with quarters at the Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston Street, with the following officers: President, Augustus Seaver; vice-president, F. C. Austin; treasurer, H. G. Daniels, and secretary, F. J. Boyd. A Bohemian coffee house at the corner of Grove and Myrtle streets has also been opened, where one can see chess played by candle light.

The Brooklyn Chess Club has issued a challenge to the Boston Chess Club (which has been accepted) for a match by correspondence of two games. The Imperial Chess Club championship tournament, London, was won by Mr. W. Stoney with a 15 to 3 score and Mrs. Stevenson second with 12 to 6, and the American handicap and continuous tournaments at the same club were both won by Mr. C. D. Locock.

The second Italian national (Crespi Memorial) tourney will be held at Milan. At the Milan Chess Club, Mr. R. Sani won first prize in the handicap tournament.

The twenty-sixth annual tournament of the Cercle Philidor, Paris, was won by Mr. Barcken.

The war-scarred city of Belfort, France, announces the re-opening of the Echiquier du Lion.

In problem 88 the piece at K-R2 should have been a white queen.

The following game from the Hastings tournament shows (as others by these two masters) no combination play but all position judgment.

Kostich	White	Capablanca	Black
1. P-Q4	P-Q4	P-Q4	P-Q4
2. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	Kt-K3	Kt-K3
3. P-B4	P-B4	P-B4	P-B4
4. Kt-B3	Kt-B3	Kt-B3	Kt-B3
5. B-K13	B-K13	B-K13	B-K13
6. P-K3	P-K3	P-K3	P-K3
7. R-B	R-B	R-B	R-B
8. Q-B2	Q-B2	Q-B2	Q-B2
9. BxP	BxP	BxP	BxP
10. BxR	BxR	BxR	BxR
11. Castles	Castles	Castles	Castles
12. QxKt	QxKt	QxKt	QxKt
13. P-K4	P-K4	P-K4	P-K4

EXCITING FINISH
IN CRICKET MATCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, England—The county cricket match between Hampshire and Sussex had to be left drawn Aug. 26 at Portsmouth. The finish of the match was an exciting one, as Sussex required only 10 runs to win when stumps were drawn. The batting was opened by Hampshire, who were all out for 216, while Sussex's total was 40 runs less. Brown knocked out the useful score of 89 for Hampshire in their second innings and Mend carried out his bat for 55. When the Hampshire captain made a sporting declaration and allowed Sussex to go in a second time, Sussex made a great effort to make the required runs, but the damp wicket was all in favor of the bowlers. However, V. W. Jupp knocked out 73 runs, while H. L. Wilson made the very creditable score of 104; but time was against the Sussex side, and they still required 10 runs to win when play ended. So far as the bowling was concerned, the honors went to Ryan, who took 7 wickets for Hampshire in the first innings for 60 runs. The summary:

Hampshire	
First Innings	
Maj. the Hon. L. H. Tennyson, c. A. Brown, b. Holloway	19
Mr. H. C. McDonnell, c. Cox	47
Mead, not out	35
Mr. E. L. Jameson, c. Young, b. A. Reif	11
Mr. E. L. Ambridge, c. Young, b. Cox	11
Mr. L. R. Islerwood, run out	33
Maj. R. A. Brooks, c. Young, b. A. Reif	15
Kennedy, c. Young, b. A. Reif	15
Pothecary, c. Jenner, b. A. Reif	10
Ryan, not out	9
Byes 2, w. l.	3
Total	216

Sussex	
Second Innings	
Maj. the Hon. L. H. Tennyson, c. Cox	12
Brown, b. Holloway	19
Mr. H. C. McDonnell, c. R. Reif, b. Cox	6
Mead, not out	35
Mr. E. L. Jameson, c. Cox	4
Mr. E. L. Ambridge, c. Young, b. Tate	15
Mr. L. R. Islerwood, c. Young, b. Cox	12
Maj. R. A. Brooks, c. Young, b. Cox	0
Kennedy, not out	0
Byes 5	5
Total (7 wks)	200

*Innings declared closed.

Sussex	
First Innings	
Vine, c. Jameson, b. Ryan	17
R. Reif, c. Jameson, b. Ryan	77
Mr. V. W. Jupp, c. Mead, b. Ryan	9
Mr. H. L. Wilson, b. Kennedy	0
A. E. Reif, c. Pothecary, b. Ryan	33
Mr. R. A. Young, b. w. b. Ryan	7
Tate, c. Mead, b. Ryan	7
Mr. A. H. Gillingham, c. Ambridge, b. Kennedy	4
Jenner, c. Jameson, b. Kennedy	4
Cox, b. Ryan	18
Mr. J. N. Holloway, not out	2
Byes 4, 1 b 2	6
Total	176

Sussex	
Second Innings	
Vine, c. Kennedy, b. Ryan	15
R. Reif, c. Tennyson, b. Ryan	29
Mr. V. W. Jupp, c. Brown, b. McDonnell	12
Mr. H. L. Wilson, c. Kennedy, b. Mead	10
Donell	104
A. E. Reif, c. Brown, b. McDonnell	2
Mr. R. A. Young, not out	6
Tate, not out	12
Byes 6, 1 b 3 w 1	10
Total (5 wks)	231

PLAN TO KEEP VICTORY PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The state commissioners on waterways and public lands are endeavoring to make arrangements whereby the Navy Department will continue its interest in the Victory Plant at Squantum, Massachusetts, near this city. It has been reported that production there would be curtailed, presumably throwing a number of men out of employment. About 5000 are working there now. A meeting will be held on Thursday at which plans will be considered for retaining the industry at its present status.

MIXED DOUBLES CHAMPIONS

NEW YORK, New York—Mrs. L. G. Morris and Alexander Iler won the mixed doubles lawn tennis championship of the State of New Jersey Sunday on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station, New Jersey, by defeating Miss Marguerite Moller and Capt. R. C. van Vliet, 6-2, 5-7, 6-0.

CP & OS
SAILING
RATES
QUEBEC-LIVERPOOL
Empress of France
Oct. 7, Nov. 1, Nov. 25
1st \$170, 2nd \$100, 3rd \$63.75
Montreal-Liverpool
Oct. 10 a. m. Cable Third
Oct. 11 \$100 up \$63.50
Montreal-Southampton-
Antwerp
Oct. 23 \$100 up \$70
Montreal-Harve-London
Oct. 10 \$100 up \$70.00
(No Third Class to London)
Montreal-Glasgow
Nov. 1 \$95 up \$61.25
CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
Apply
Local Agents

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
NEW YORK-ALBANY-TROY
Daily sailings from Pier 32, N. R. foot Canal
St. People's line daily 6 P. M. Night Express
Line, week days 7 P. M. Sundays and holidays
9 P. M. West 123d St. (all steamers)
half hour later. Due Albany 6 o'clock following
morning. Direct rail connection at Albany to
all points North, East and West. Phone
Can-2000.
Express Freight Service. Autos Carried.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

EUROPEAN LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

LONDON

W. HAYFORD & SONS

100, Strand, W.C. 2, W. 1.

Infants' Model Coat as illustrated, £5.5.0. In two guineas with fur collar and buttons of Rose Gold.

Quoted in other materials from 4/11.



Renée le Roy

4, MANOVER STREET, W.



Paris Hats in London

55, Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3

Anne Daye

Lovely collection latest Paris Model Gowns, Hats, Petticoats and Sweaters

Makers of Scotch Fabrics to Royalty

LADIES' TAILORING

Our Goods Are Noted for COMFORT, DURABILITY and VALUE

A. C. GRANT, Ltd.

24 Maddox Street, London, W.

MAISON ODETTE

Artistic Hats for all occasions at moderate charges. SPECIALITY: Personal attention given.

FLORENCE COOLEY

121 Queen's Road, Bayswater

MILLINERY For All Occasions

French Veilings, Flowers and Mounts

Renovations a Specialty

Telephone No. 2662

Trousseau a specialité

THE ARTISTIC DRESS SHOP

40 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1

Everything for wear in charming and artistic colourings and design.

MRS. BODKIN

Phone Mayfair 2551

Misses Tripp and Illingworth

COURT DRESSMAKERS

40 Upper Baker St., London, N. W.

Specialities—Models combining original ideas and artistic colouring.

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY

TAILORS and Breeches Makers

23 Bucklersbury

Phone 4000

MADAME GUNTER

DRESSING and Tailor-made MODERATE PRICES

20, Strand, W.C. 2

DRÉCOLLE

COURT MILLINER

10, BEAUCHAMP PLACE, W. 3



Est. 1884

Kindly mention The Christian Science Monitor.

ARTHUR PERRY & CO.

Furriers

18 Argyle Place, Regent St., W. 1.

HANDKNITTED JUMPERS

In wool from £2.2. In silk from £3.10.0.

Knitted Jumper suits with handsome crocheted borders from £6.10.0. Crocheted hats from £1.10.0. Mrs. F. M. RYMAN, The Wakes, Waverley Drive, Camberley.

Stewart & Co.

50, Old Bond Street, W. 1.

227, Regent Street, W. 1.

79, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1.

34, Sussex Place, S. W. 5.

6, Gledhow Terrace, S. W. 5.

242, Earls Court Rd., S. W. 5.

225, Finchley Road, N. W. 3.

"Evans" 75, St. Paul's Churchyard, and "Callards" 74, Regent St., W. 1.

HIGH CLASS

CHOCOLATES

WIDELY KNOWN FOR THEIR QUALITY AND FLAVOR

Luncheons and Refreshments

which are their own recommendation

Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

"Ye Olde English Rose."

6 Holland Street, Kensington

"Ye Home Made Shoppe"

Luncheons, Light Refreshments, Dinners

Home made cakes, chocolates and preserves a specialty.

Phone: Park 3384

THE BLACK CAT

LUNCHEONS

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS

60A, Great Queen Street, W. 1.

Kingway, W. C. 2

British College of Cookery

Practical Classes in COOKERY, BOTTLING and CONFECTIONERY

Home made CAKES and SWEETS to Order

216 REGENT STREET, W. 1.

Gooch, Allen & Co.

HIGH CLASS GROCERS

89, Lower Sloane Street

TEL. GERR. 2937

J. COLLINS

HIGH-CLASS GROCER

Provision Merchant, Etc.

69, Abingdon Road, KENSINGTON, W.

Phone Western 921

FRUITER and FISH

E. JESSON

18 King's Road, Sloane Square

Agent for Holland & Cleland's COALS

W. KIRCH—Florist

GARDEN CONTRACTOR

20, Notting Hill Gate, W. 1

Choice Cut Flowers, Table Decorations and all Floral Designs. Phone Park 2540.

CLEMENTS BROS.

Proprietors—EDWARD CLEMENTS

COURT FLOWERS, FRUITERS and GREENGROCERS

305, Harrington Road, South Kensington

Phone 3043 Kensington

Passage, Shipping and Aviation Agts.

CHAS. F. HORNCastle and CO.

Ocean Passages booked to and from all parts of the world.

No Extra Expense Incurred

Enquiries to Manager, Passage Dept.

Mr. Harry Russell, 12, St. Helena Place, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 3.

Telephone, 3054 City

Aeroplane Flights from 10/6d.

PIANOS & ORGANS

NEW AND SECOND HAND

Bought and Sold for Cash.

TUNINGS and REPAIRS

Exchanges, Free Delivery.

STAGG & SONS

66, Red Lion Street, Holborn, W. C. 1.

Estab. 1867

R. BALDWIN

BUILDER, DECORATOR

PLUMBER, ELECTRICIAN

201, King's Road, Chelsea

POTTERY for PRESENTS

RAVENSCOURT POTTERY

(DORA E. LUNN)

10, Ravenscourt Avenue, Ravenscourt Park, W. 6.

JOHN MILTON

136, Malda Vale, W. 9.

BUILDER, ART DECORATOR

ELECTRICAL WORK, SANITATION,

SURVEYS, VALUATIONS, ETC.

Padd. 5420 Estimates Free

CUTHBERTSON

BUILDER DECORATOR

SANITATION EXPERT

ELECTRICIAN

613 Victoria 31 Symons Street,

SLOANE SQUARE SW

The Monitor Shoe Store

For Fine Footwear

9, CHURCH STREET KENSINGTON

E. SMITH

HAIRCUTTING

SHAVING

115a Westbourne Grove (opp. Arthur's Stores)

TAYLOR'S for TYPEWRITERS

ALL MAKES BOUGHT, SOLD and REPAIRED

Typewriter papers, Ribbons, Carbons

Tel. Holborn 4516, 74, Chancery Lane, Holborn

Repairs to Boots and Shoes

W. A. LITTLE & SONS

24, Rouse St. and 120, Kings Road, S. W.

PICTURE FRAMING

J. MIDDLETON, 281 King's Rd., Chelsea

Established 90 years



NOTE THE CURVE

A Collar that really fits you is a valuable asset to your comfort. The curve of Kent's Self-Adjusting Collar allows them to fit snugly over the collar bone.

will have no trouble to adjust your tie as there is ample room for the tie to slip easily.

Sample 11d. 10/6 per doz.

Stocked in 4 sizes.

Call here for a new illustrated price list.

Kindly mention The Christian Science Monitor.

ARTHUR PERRY & CO.

Furriers

18 Argyle Place, Regent St., W. 1.

HANDKNITTED JUMPERS

In wool from £2.2. In silk from £3.10.0.

Knitted Jumper suits with handsome crocheted borders from £6.10.0. Crocheted hats from £1.10.0. Mrs. F. M. RYMAN, The Wakes, Waverley Drive, Camberley.

Stewart & Co.

50, Old Bond Street, W. 1.

227, Regent Street, W. 1.

79, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1.

34, Sussex Place, S. W. 5.

6, Gledhow Terrace, S. W. 5.

242, Earls Court Rd., S. W. 5.

225, Finchley Road, N. W. 3.

"Evans" 75, St. Paul's Churchyard, and "Callards" 74, Regent St., W. 1.

HIGH CLASS

CHOCOLATES

WIDELY KNOWN FOR THEIR QUALITY AND FLAVOR

Luncheons and Refreshments

which are their own recommendation

Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

"Ye Olde English Rose."

6 Holland Street, Kensington

"Ye Home Made Shoppe"

Luncheons, Light Refreshments, Dinners

Home made cakes, chocolates and preserves a specialty.

Phone: Park 3384

THE BLACK CAT

LUNCHEONS

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS

60A, Great Queen Street, W. 1.

Kingway, W. C. 2

British College of Cookery

Practical Classes in COOKERY, BOTTLING and CONFECTIONERY

Home made CAKES and SWEETS to Order

216 REGENT STREET, W. 1.

Gooch, Allen & Co.

HIGH CLASS GROCERS

89, Lower Sloane Street

TEL. GERR. 2937

J. COLLINS

HIGH-CLASS GROCER

Provision Merchant, Etc.

69, Abingdon Road, KENSINGTON, W.

Phone Western 921

FRUITER and FISH

E. JESSON

18 King's Road, Sloane Square

Agent for Holland & Cleland's COALS

W. KIRCH—Florist

GARDEN CONTRACTOR

20, Notting Hill Gate, W. 1

Choice Cut Flowers, Table Decorations and all Floral Designs. Phone Park 2540.

CLEMENTS BROS.

Proprietors—EDWARD CLEMENTS

COURT FLOWERS, FRUITERS and GREENGROCERS

305, Harrington Road, South Kensington

Phone 3043 Kensington

Passage, Shipping and Aviation Agts.

CHAS. F. HORNCastle and CO.

Ocean Passages booked to and from all parts of the world.

No Extra Expense Incurred

Enquiries to Manager, Passage Dept.

Mr. Harry Russell, 12, St. Helena Place, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 3.

Telephone, 3054 City

Aeroplane Flights from 10/6d.

PIANOS & ORGANS

NEW AND SECOND HAND

Bought and Sold for Cash.

TUNINGS and REPAIRS

Exchanges, Free Delivery.

STAGG & SONS

66, Red Lion Street, Holborn, W. C. 1.

Estab. 1867

R. BALDWIN

BUILDER, DECORATOR

PLUMBER, ELECTRICIAN

201, King's Road, Chelsea



NOTE THE CURVE

A Collar that really fits you is a valuable asset to your comfort. The curve of Kent's Self-Adjusting Collar allows them to fit snugly over the collar bone.

will have no trouble to adjust your tie as there is ample room for the tie to slip easily.

Sample 11d. 10/6 per doz.

Stocked in 4 sizes.

Call here for a new illustrated price list.

Kindly mention The Christian Science Monitor.

ARTHUR PERRY & CO.

Furriers

18 Argyle Place, Regent St., W. 1.

HANDKNITTED JUMPERS

In wool from £2.2. In silk from £3.10.0.

Knitted Jumper suits with handsome crocheted borders from £6.10.0. Crocheted hats from £1.10.0. Mrs. F. M. RYMAN, The Wakes, Waverley Drive, Camberley.

Stewart & Co.

50, Old Bond Street, W. 1.

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

LIVERPOOL

The Bon Marche
LIVERPOOL

Everything for Ladies', Boys' and Girls' Wear

Useful gifts for everybody. Full confidence may be placed in the correctness and excellent wearing quality of any purchase from the Bon Marche.

Basnett Street, Liverpool

ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS

Penlington & Batty

2 and 3, St. George's Crescent, Castle St., LIVERPOOL

Watchmakers, Jewellers and Silversmiths

Also at MANCHESTER as W. BATTY & SONS, Ltd., 7 and 9, Market St.

Passage Agents
Langstaff, Ehrenberg and Pollack
Royal Liver Buildings,
Liverpool

Will attend to the Booking of all passages, all steamers met, Luggage stored, and every assistance to facilitate your travel.

"SIMPLICIO"

The Wonder Cleaning Block

REMOVING SOAP AND METAL POLISH

DOES NOT SCRATCH

PER TABLET

Sole Manufacturers, SIMPLICIO LTD., 6, Castle Street, Liverpool

ONE OF LIVERPOOL'S LEADING COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

PIONEER STORES

LIVERPOOL

CASH OR OUT OF INCOME

F. F. HUDSON'S

GIFT SHOP

Hand Bags, Attaché Cases, Traveling Note Cases, Dollar Bill Cases, Light Weight Luggage

50, RAUCLIFF STREET, LIVERPOOL

Helena Dailey

25, Hardman St., Yellow Hats from 52/6d.

DAVIES'

"THE GOLDEN HAND"

75 Church Street, LIVERPOOL

SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS TO GENTLEMEN

DITH HIBBARD

MILLINERY, ROBES & LADIES' LINGERIE

50, RAUCLIFF STREET, LIVERPOOL

HARROGATE

E. J. CLARKE

10A, 12, and 14 James Street HARROGATE

Everything for wear for gentlemen of taste.
High-Class Costumiers and Dress-makers.

Agents for the Native Textile Products of Scotland and England, Harris & Islay Hosiery, Tweed, Cumberland and Gala Tweed.
Decorative Scarves and Sports Hose. Cornish made Sports Coats, etc. Country Respects Solicited.

S. APPELEY
WARRERS TO ROYALTY.
Goods on Approval



High Class Shoe Specialists
44, James St., HARROGATE

WOODS
Linen Warehouse
44, James St., HARROGATE. Phone 97.

WM. T. BLAND

Telephone 1146

HERALDIC STATIONER

FINE LEATHER GOODS

ART POTTERY

11, Station Square, Harrogate.

DERBY

Tennis Balls, Tennis Rackets

and all Sporting Equipment

J. & G. HAYWOOD

Sports Outfitters and General Importers

MARKET PLACE, DERBY

JOHN ROE & CO.

Milliners, Drapers, Boot & Shoe Dealers,

43 Burton Road, Derby. Established 1875

Classified Advertising Charge

20 cents an agate line

in estimating space, figure seven words to the line.

SHEFFIELD

Johnson & Appleyards, Ltd.

CABINET MAKERS

AND UPOLSTERS

Leopold Street, SHEFFIELD

HEATING

and Ventilating Engineers

ALFRED GRINDROD & CO.

19 Shrewsbury Road, SHEFFIELD

SPIRELLA CORSETS

The Garments that have a "Reason Why"

behind them

MRS. E. MORTON

435 Ecclesall Road, SHEFFIELD

FOR GOOD STYLE AND BEST VALUE TRY

HAYCOCK & JARMAN, Ltd.

The City Tailors

16 FINESTONE ST. SHEFFIELD

SPIRELLA CORSETS

MISS E. M. STREET, 57, Chantry Road

Woodhouse, Sheffield

BIRMINGHAM

EXPERIENCED engineer disengaged. Qualified

to organize works on modern lines and maintain

production, or act as technical representative

outside. Gen'l engineering and motor work.

Addr. B. 1, 285 Pershore Rd., Edgbaston.

Household and General Drapery Stores.

HALF-8-Hill Top House, slight Hawks Lane

West Bromwich. Established 1854.

APARTMENTS wanted with refined people for

lady at bus. during day, near city, Edgbaston

pref. Write stating terms with and without

board. A. 1, 285 Pershore Road, Edgbaston.

NORTHUMBERLAND

ROBSON

FRUITERER AND CONFECTIONER

HALF-8-Hill Top House, slight Hawks Lane

West Bromwich. Established 1854.

NAPIER

HARDWARE, GLASS AND

CHINA MERCHANT

385, Whitby Rd., Whitby Bay

DURHAM

GRAHAM

THE USEFUL SHOP FOR

GENERAL DRAPERY

180 Prince Consort Road, Gateshead-on-Tyne

AUDAS NEWSAGENT AND STATIONER

52 Coatsworth Road, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

YORK

ETHEL JONES

MILLINER

20 BLAKE STREET, YORK

HARPENDEN

FASHION AND Commercial Printing of Quality

HARPENDEN. HERTS. Telephone 55.

EDINBURGH

"ALBA" KNIT COATS

Supplied only by Greensmith Downes, are

famed for their variety of tasteful styles and

for their comfort in wear. List, beautifully

illustrated in colour, may be had on request.

Greensmith Downes & Son

143 George Street, Edinburgh

GLASGOW

MARION GRAY LTD.

332 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW

Makers of Exclusive Quality

Boots and Shoes

Agents for Alan McAfee Ltd.

Paterson, Sons & Co. Ltd.,

Publishers of Scotch Part Songs.

THE STRATHCLYDE COLLECTION.

BURNS FESTIVAL SONGS.

THE SCOTTISH MINSTREL

New Series of Gaelic Part Songs.

Gramophones & Gramophone Records

152, Buchanan Street, GLASGOW.

TYPEWRITERS

All makes of typewriters for office work or

home use. Repairs, Typewriting and Dupli-

cation. DUNCAN & CO., The Typewriter Stores

185 Hope Street, Glasgow

ERL. ANSTEENSEN

SHIPBROKER-CHARTERING AGENT

53 Hope Street

Telegram: "Ansteensen, Glasgow"

M. & A. RINTOUL

Hosiery, Gloves & Shirtmakers

16 RENFIELD STREET GLASGOW

Also Ladies' Gloves

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

The Hudson Bay

Fur Store

Fine assortment of

CHOICE FURS

Exclusive Paris Models

Telephone 1654

RUE DU RHONE 68

ROJOUX & SCHAUFELBERGER

GENEVA

VEILS

HABERDASHERY

RIBBONS

PASSEMENTERIE

HOSIERY

PERFUMERY

GLOVES

10 RUE DU COMMERCE

Madame O'Donnell-Garnier

High-Class Dressmaker

Parisian House

Exclusive Paris Models

English and American Clientele

RUE DE LA CROIX D'OR 18,

GENEVA.

DUBLIN

Fashions in FURS

1919-1920



Switzers are now featuring the newest styles for the present season. Exquisite furs transformed by expert workmen into garments of exquisite beauty make their appeal to the fashion world. Many coat models show lovely and novel effects, obtained by reversed furs, and one vies with another by charm of contrast, each in itself a desirable possession.

Switzers
Switzer & Co. Ltd. Grafton St. Dublin



THE FUR WRAP

is one of the most popular styles this Fall and we have confidence in being able to please you from a well selected stock of various furs at prices from 6½ guineas.

BARNARDOS

Established 1819.

108, Grafton Street, Dublin.

SPORTS COATS

and JUMPERS

are steadily increasing

in well justified

popularity and we

invite your attention

to our stock which is

characterized by

vogue, value and variety.

KELLETT'S

George's Street and

Exchequer Street, Dublin

Hawthorn Bulbs

so long absent from our gardens

are this year available in limited

quantities. Make a glorious

show next spring. Catalogue

free.

Alex. Dickson & Sons, Ltd.

61, Dawson St., Dublin

STANDARD HOTEL

DUBLIN

Central Situation, overlooking Lord

Iveagh's Grounds

Near Theatres and Shopping Centres

Lift. Garage. Central Heating

Telephone "Dublin 772"

Chancellor & Son

BY ROYAL WARRANT

PHOTOGRAPHERS TO

T. M. The King and Queen

TRY-

B. WALLACE

8, Elm Park Terrace, Ranelagh, Dublin

for

IRISH MEAT

Prices Moderate

G. P. MUMFORD

LADIES' TAILOR, FURRIER

18 and 19 Suffolk St., Dublin

PHOTO REQUISITES

Stereopticon Lantern Slides

T. MASON, 5 Dame Street, Dublin

ABBOTT & BALDWIN

Military, Civil and Ladies' Tailors

19 Wicklow Street, Dublin

H. Johnston (Dublin) Ltd.

SPECIALISTS in all that

pertains to UMBRELLAS

38, Nassau Street, DUBLIN

MISS C. A. WATSON

Shorthand and Typewriting Offices

25 Molesworth St., Dublin

DOWDALL & Molesworth St.

Repairs to Boots and Shoes

Good class work promptly executed

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY

COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

Fire and Marine. Funds exceed £25,000,000.

Pitt and Hunter Streets, SYDNEY

AUSTRALIA SYDNEY

Ladies' Tailor and Costumiere

MISS HORWOOD

Denison Chambers, 350 George Street, SYDNEY

POULLARS LIMITED

Dyers and Dry Cleaners

116 King Street, SYDNEY

LOOSEN'S CAFE

51 Castlereagh Street, Sydney

(Three doors from the Hotel Australia)

This high-class CAFE RESTAURANT is well

situated in the center of the city of Sydney

and is known for its excellence in catering.

A. L. DOUST

NURSERYMAN and LANDSCAPE GARDENER

Robinson St., Chatswood. Tel. 22 Chats.

TYPING AND DUPLICATING

MISS BONNY O'BRYEN, Moore St., Sydney

Telephone City 2198

MELBOURNE

Craig, Williamson

PTY LTD

Supply Everything for

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Wear

and Furnishings for the Home

8/26 Elizabeth Street, MELBOURNE

Typing and Duplicating Offices

MISS A. V. ISAACS

Collins House

360 Collins Street, MELBOURNE

Book Lovers' Library

BOOKSELLERS and LIBRARIANS

230 Collins St., MELBOURNE

Short period subscriptions for travelers

RONALD'S CENTRAL

FLORISTS

99 Swanston St., Melbourne

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

Bouquets, Special Design, Floral Gifts

MARYBOROUGH

WE SPECIALIZE IN

SEMI STEEL

AND

CHILLED CASTINGS

HOCKEYS LIMITED

Albion Store & Engineering Works

Brisbane and Maryborough

QUEENSLAND

UNITED STATES

LINCOLN, NEB.

Speier & Simon

Daylight Clothing Store

NO "SALES," BUT

LOW PRICES ON CLOTHING

IN AND OUT OF SEASON

Renew Your Insurance and Bonds with

HENRY M. LEAVITT'S

AGENCY

131 NORTH 13TH STREET

Try the "Best Laundry"

Cleaners and Pressers

2245 O Street, LINCOLN, NEB.

OMAHA, NEB.

JILBERT EDHOLM

DIAMONDS

Voltaire on Men of Letters

indeed meets in England towards of another kind, which is more to the honor of the English than the French. The English have so great a value for exalted talents, that a man of merit in their country is almost sure of making his fortune. Mr. de la France would have been a member of one of the Academies by the credit of some women who have obtained a yearly pension of five hundred livres; or else he would have been imprisoned in the Bastille upon pretence that certain persons in his tragedy of 'Cato' had discovered which glanced at the character of some man in power. Mr. de la France is to the post of a writer in Paris in England. Some years since was made Warden of the Mint. Mr. Congreve had a considerable employment. Mr. Prior was post-chaplain. Dr. Swift is now Bishop of St. Patrick in Dublin, and is valued in Ireland than the Priests themselves. The religion which Mr. de la France professes excludes him indeed from the honors of every kind, but it did not prevent his gaining a hundred thousand livres by his translation of Homer. I myself lived a long time in France the friend of 'Rhadamistus' ready to perish for hunger. And the son of one of our greatest men our country ever produced to, and who was beginning to be a noble career which his father had him, could have been brought to the extremity of misery had he been patronized by Mr. Fagon. It is the circumstance which mostly has raised the arts in England is the liberal patronage which is paid them. The signature of the Prime Minister is required for the chimney of his own

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY
NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of
the newspaper and articles for publication
should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively en-
titled to the use for republication of all
dispatches credited to it or not other-
wise indicated in this paper and also the
news published herein.
Rights of republication of special dis-
patches herein are reserved to The
Associated Press Publishing Society.

mailed at second-class rates at the Post
Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance
for mailing at a special rate of postage pro-
vided in section 1103, Act of October 3,
1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

SEND SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

Year....\$9.00	Six Months...\$4.50
6 Months\$2.25	One Month... 75c

Single copies 3 cents.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from a newspaper news stand where it is not sold, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

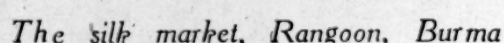
Nothing changes given an application.
Right to decline any advertisement is

NEWS OFFICES
 BUREAU: Amberley House, Norfolk Street,
 London.
 WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building,
 Washington, D. C.
 NEW YORK: 21 East 40th Street, New York
 CITY.
 ATLANTA: 608 Canally Building, Atlanta,
 Georgia.
 CHICAGO: Suite 1438 McCormick Build-
 ing, 652 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 SAN FRANCISCO: 1100 First National Bank
 Building, San Francisco.
 OTTAWA: 703 Hope Chambers, Ottawa,
 Ontario.
 MELBOURNE: 360 Collins Street, Mel-
 bourne, Victoria, Australia.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City,	21 East 40th St.
	1458 McCormick Bldg.
Chicago,	711A Commerce Trust Bldg.
Philadelphia,	1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
London,	1107 Storey Bldg.
	619 Joshua Green Bldg.
San Francisco,	Anthony House,
	Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of
English Christian Science literature,
including
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
OUR BROTHER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The traveler in search of market color contrasts could hardly find a better mise-en-scène than the silk market at Rangoon. True, it is not so typically Burmese in character as its counterpart in Mandalay, but what the capital of Upper Burma gains in individuality and richness of tone, is counterbalanced by the extraordinary cosmopolitanism of Rangoon, which produces such a clash of types as to puzzle and interest the most blasé of globe-trotters. Almost every nationality is represented there, and at some time or another they would all seem to visit the silk market.

have the prerogative over the most pleasant places known, for large and pleasant navigable rivers. . . . Here are mountains, hills, plains, valleys, rivers, and brooks all running merrily and pleasantly into a fair bay, compassed, but for the mouth, with fruitful and delightsome land. In the bay and about the many islands there are cities and small. The mountains are of divers natures; for at the head of the bay the rocks are of a composition like mill-stones, some of marble and so forth. And many pieces like crystal we found, as thrown down by water from these mountains. . . . These rivers wash down the rocks so glittering and intricate, that the ground in some places seemeth as gilded; where both the rocks and the earth are so splendid to behold that better judgments than ours might have been persuaded they contained more than probabilities. The vesture of the earth in most places doth manifestly show the nature of the soil to be very rich."

Very rich. This charming passage, pregnant with hints, must have proved very seductive when it came to be read in England. It contains, likewise, not a few of the best traits of the author's descriptive manner, which is vital with the breath of imagination, and tinted with the very hues of nature. One has not to go far along the sentences elsewhere in this book without finding all the dull and hard details of his subject made delightful by felicities of phrase that seem to spring up as easily as wild flowers in the woods of Virginia. He speaks of "a bay there, breck and creek three or four pretty brooks and creeks that had intertrench the inhabitants of Warraskoyac"; of the river Pamunkey that "divideth itself into two gallant branches"; of the river Patowomeke "fed with many sweet rivers and springs which fall from the bordering hills." There is often a quaint flavor in his words—that racy and piquant simplicity which charms us in the English descriptive prose of the sixteenth century, and the first third of the seventeenth. Referring to the personal ornaments of the Indians, he mentions that "in each ear commonly they have three great holes, wherewith they hang chains, bracelets, or copper. . . . The men bestow their time in fishing, hunting, wars, and such man-like exercises, scornning to be seen in any woman-like exercise, which is the cause that the women be very painful and the men often idle." He says that "for their music

"Hawarden, Eleventh Day in Memory of the Peaceful Jade Emperor.— Only here, in the home of the greatest living Englishman, have I found real rest since leaving the boat at Dover. Here I have enjoyed for a day such a rest as I have not known since bidding good-by to China; for it is a pleasurable rest to see and know this 'Grand Old Man.' It is delightful to learn his thoughts and to see things of

this world as he sees them. It is the highest prize of public service to be able to retire to such a home life as is his, amid the respect of the world and the love and admiration of his countrymen. If I could be any other person than Li Hung Chang I should want to be William Ewart Gladstone, the Grand Old Man of England.

"Mr. Gladstone met me at the handsome, green-covered station upon my arrival. A great crowd of his country-people were there, and hats were raised and handkerchiefs fluttered while our party descended from the train. Then there was long and hearty applause as we shook hands, both of us bareheaded. I do not know when such a scene of public affection has been witnessed without a head covering." . . .

The Viceroy on a later date gives a list of the different personages in England who he thought might be offended because he had chosen to go "of his own will" to visit Gladstone at Hawarden, while neglecting to accept the many other urgent invitations to prominent houses.

"What he would expect other people to do in such a case," he asks, ". . . I had never heard of them, any of them, and what should I be spending my time with them for? The Queen, Her Majesty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE human mind has always been inclined to scoff at any innovation that upsets its cherished beliefs. This characteristic is nowhere more noticeable than in the field of religion. So, when Mrs. Eddy gave to mankind the results of her discovery and research in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the world was ready with its objection to what it deemed her inexcusably original terminology. It is generally admitted, however, that to an author of any scientific work belongs the privilege of adopting words and phrases which best express his meaning; and, after having explained how he employs them, he rightly expects his readers to accept his system of denotation in the sense in which he uses it. It was in this way that Mrs. Eddy, in her endeavor to make plain to men the truths which she so clearly discerned, adopted a scientific nomenclature whereby the better to differentiate between the material and the spiritual; and these "terms are constantly adhered to throughout her works. Speaking of this necessity, in *Science and Health* (p. 483), she writes: "After the author's sacred discovery, she affixed the name 'Science' to Christianity, the name 'error' to corporeal sense, and the name 'substance' to Mind. Science has called the world to battle over this issue and its demonstration, which heals the sick, destroys error, and reveals the universal harmony."

This scientific distinction between the real and the unreal, the mortal and the immortal, on which Christian Science insists, is a rock of offense to the carnal mind for the reason that mortal mind sees in the apparent mingling of good and evil, the spiritual and material, its only hope of continuance; and when it is bereft by this distinction, of its supposed connection with the real, it sees its doom in extinction. This distinction between the mortal and immortal, on the other hand, is to the consciousness awakened to Truth the corner-stone of liberation and development. It is impossible to destroy error, or corporeal sense, until its true nature is known, and it was for the purpose of exposing the unreality and falsity of all mortal experience that Mrs. Eddy designated as mortal mind the whole of materiality and all that word connotes. On page 36 of her "Miscellaneous Writings," she writes, "Mortal mind includes all evil, disease, and death; also, all beliefs relative to the so-called material laws, and all material objects, and the law of sin and death."

The road to Connemara lies white
 cross the memory, white and very quiet.
 In that far west Galway, the
 silence dwells pure upon the spacious
 country, away to where the Twelve
 Peaks make a gallant line against the
 eastern sky. It comes in the heathery
 wind, borrows colour from the white
 cottage gables, the hillside. It is
 accentuated by the creeping approach of
 turf cart, rocking behind its thin
 pony. Little else stirs, save the
 ducks that sail on a wayside pool to
 the push of their yellow propellers;
 away from the road, on a narrow oasis
 of arable soil, a couple of women are
 digging potatoes; their persistent
 voices are borne on the breeze that
 flows warm over the blossoming bog-
 lands and pink heather.

Scarcely to be analyzed is that fragrance of Irish air; the pureness of weak mountains is in it, the tang of turf smoke is in it, and there is something more, inseparable from Ireland's green and gray landscapes, wrought with her bowed and patient cottages, her ragged walls, and eager rivers, and intelligible only to the spirit.

—From "Children of the Captivity," by E. Somerville and Martin Ross

He shambled awkward on the stage,
The while
Across the waiting audience broke a
smile.
With clumsy touch he drew the bow.
He snapped the string, the audience
tittered low.
Again he tries, off flies another string;
With laughter now the circling gal-
leries ring.
Once more, the third string breaks its
quivering strands,
And hisses greet the player where he
stands,
Alone and calm, his genius unbefrft,
One string and Paganini left.
He plays, the one string's daring notes
arise
Against that storm, as if they sought
the skies.
A silence falls, then awe, the people
bow
And they who first had hissed are
weeping now.
And when the last notes, quivering,
died away,
Some shouted "Bravo," some had
learned to pray.

—Anonymous.

loses his materiality, and begins to express the immortal, and to become subject to the law of God, the law of harmony. The scientific distinction between good and evil, the real and the unreal, requires something more than theory. It demands the constant endeavor to "take forth the precious from the vile," to correct mortal thoughts with spiritual thought; it requires a man daily, hourly, to distinguish between the carnal and divine by actually subduing the material sense of self, and finding no demonstration man's true selfhood as the reflection of divine Principle. Starting with the acknowledgment that the Immortal Mind is God, this Mind can, manifestly, be scientifically and uniformly expressed in those thoughts and desires that lead a man out of materiality and into purity, health, and holiness.

(A Reply)

Nature reads not our labels, "great"
and "small";
Accepts she one and all
Who, striving, win and hold the vacant
place;
All are of royal race. . . .
Diverse the burdens on the one stern
road
Where bears each back its load;
Varied the toil, but neither high nor
low.
With pen, or sword or hoe,
He that has put out strength, lo, he
is strong;
Of him with spade or song
Nature but questions—"This one, shall
he stay?"
She answers "Yea," or "Nay." . . .
Strength shall he have, the toiler,
strength and grace,
So fitted to his place
As he leaned, there, an oak where sea-
winds blow.
Our brother with the hoe.
No blot, no monster, no unsightly
thing,
The soil's long-lineaged king;
His changeless realm, he knows it and
commands;
Erect enough he stands,
Tall as his toil. Nor does he bow
unblest:
Labor he has, and rest. . . .
—John Vance Cheney.

Endurance

Endurance is patience concentrated.—Carlyle.

With Key to
the Scriptures

By
MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition....	5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition....	5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized
Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First, the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1919

EDITORIALS

Two Great Points of the Treaty

It is too soon to say what effect President Wilson's western tour has had upon the attitude of the United States Senate toward the Peace Treaty, but that the effect throughout the country has been definitely in the direction of solidifying opinion in favor of prompt ratification without change or reservation already seems obvious. As a result of the President's speeches, the treaty and the League of Nations covenant have been vigorously discussed, doubts have been cleared away, and the true purport of the engagements now awaiting the Senate's ratification have been thrown out in bolder relief. Newspaper comment, previously hesitant and indeterminate, has assumed a firmer tone, with a tendency to call for speedy action. Great bodies of voters have welcomed the opportunity to listen to the President's expositions, have given evidence of weighing his statements against the arguments of the League opponents, and have ended by applauding the President's point of view. Not even the indecorous and unfair reporting of the President's meeting with western audiences, such as that into which at least one eastern newspaper was led by partisan rancor, has been able to disguise the fact that the people who listened to the President in the west went to hear him with a great question in their minds and returned to their homes with their question answered.

The President has not dodged the issue. He has shown himself ready to take up specific matters of doubt by the text or bearing of the treaty, and he has set himself straightforwardly to clear away the difficulty. It is significant, therefore, that the cumulative effect of his speeches has been, without doubt, to leave the whole subject better understood than before; whereas it cannot be denied that the Senate dealings with the matter, meanwhile, have tended rather to confuse the popular thought than to clarify it. If effect may be accepted as any guarantee of purpose, the purpose of much of the Senate discussion of the treaty can be more easily explained than defended. That the point of view of Senate opponents of the treaty has won no such hearing in the west as has the point of view of the President seems to have been indicated by the fact that those opponents who sought to follow him with counter-speeches found it expedient to abandon their purpose.

In significance as well as in fact, California marked the culmination of the President's effort to move the country. In that State, which turned the scale for him in his last election, and in the face of the powerful influence of a Senator of national reputation from that State as a leader of the opposition at Washington, the President met searching questions as to the effect of the treaty and answered those questions so effectively that he turned backward with the assurance that California sentiment endorsed the treaty and the League. That Senator Johnson's effort to turn back this tide of opinion will have any considerable success is a matter of some doubt, in view of the challenging of the Senator's attitude by a section of his own constituents, in the telegram made public on Sunday from California educators and leaders of opinion through the League to Enforce Peace.

Probably the two greatest objections to the treaty that have been forced upon the President are, first, the objection that the United States can be outvoted on matters to be decided under the League covenant, and therefore can be compelled to join with other nations contrary to its own wishes and interest; and, second, the objection that the League will, at some time or another, involve the country in war. In his answers to these objections the President goes far to answer all objections that can be raised against ratification. As to the voting power, the remnant of six votes for the British Empire to one for the United States fades into nothing when it is understood that, under the terms of the treaty, the United States is bound to be a party to all decisions of the League and that any decision can be made of no effect if the United States chooses to disapprove. It is the veto of a member nation that counts most, inasmuch as one adverse vote overthrows all those in favor. With this sweeping power to block all League action by an objection, the United States can hardly suffer disadvantage so long as the League stands.

And if at any time the League fails to stand, if the League in time crumbles, what then? Well, the worst that has ever happened to the world from human machination heretofore has been war, and the worst that could possibly happen if the League should go down would be war. As to the measure of the terrible hurt of that war, only the war just past can give evidence. Yet if the worst that can happen by failure of the League is war, and the worst that League activities can lead the world into is war, then the worst that can happen to the world if the League shall be accepted and indorsed in the form now proposed is evidently war. And the utmost evil that the League can bring upon us is, after all, only the utmost that the world has known, and must know, without a League. What the League can offer in the way of arbitration for forestalling and preventing war, therefore, is net gain. Even if it should not prevent all war, it offers greater promise in that direction than the world has ever before known. To believe that its promise would not see at least a great measure of fulfillment would be to deny that arbitration and publicity have ever tended to obviate conflict anywhere, a contention which the industrial history of recent times disproves.

In the light of these major aspects of the treaty, content that the people and national interests of the United States are safeguarded by the Nation's veto power on all League action, and that the effect of the League organization will be a new safeguard of the whole world against war, the President urges ratification of the treaty without change or reservation. The Senate must speedily make a better case than he if it is longer to block the treaty.

The Seamen's Strike in Australia

ALTHOUGH the dispatches now available recording the settlement of the long-drawn-out seamen's strike in Australia are not sufficiently detailed to allow of a complete estimate of the situation, enough is known to make it clear that the members of the Seamen's Union have accepted the government's offer as a basis of settlement. To what extent this may be considered an acknowledgment on the part of the men of the supreme authority of the Arbitration Court is not clear. But what is quite clear, to those who really understand the Labor situation in the Commonwealth, is that, in some way or another, the authority of the court must be thoroughly vindicated before the present temporary agreement, for it is only temporary, is consolidated into a final settlement. If this is not done a precedent will have been created which seriously endangers the position of the Arbitration Court as an effective institution, and throws back the industrial status of the country to where it was eighteen years ago. As Mr. Justice Higgins, president of the Arbitration Court, declared when the strike was at its height, and the seamen were openly defying his authority, "If the employers grant the claims of the men in such circumstances they and the community will rue the day."

The more, indeed, the recent strike is examined, the more apparent does it become that it was no ordinary strike. It was not a strike with the simple straightforward end in view of securing a more just wage and better working conditions. It aimed at securing these, of course, and it has secured them. But, incidentally, or rather primarily, its leaders aimed at much more. When summoned to appear before the second compulsory conference, a few weeks ago, Mr. T. Walsh, secretary of the Seamen's Union, made his position clear enough. The seamen, he intimated quite bluntly to Mr. Justice Higgins, who presided, had "no use for his court or for arbitration." "You are out to perpetuate the capitalistic system," he declared in a burst of candor; "you are part of it; we are out to destroy it; there can be no parleying between us."

The whole strike was, of course, an aftermath of the great strike declared in the August of 1917. The extremist section of the Labor Party have never forgiven the federal government in general, and Mr. Hughes in particular, for the drastic and successful measures they took, on that occasion, to put an end to a condition which threatened to paralyze every national activity. It was evident, indeed, from the moment the strike was suppressed that the extremists would seize the very first opportunity that presented itself to force a trial of strength between themselves and the authorities. A seamen's strike appeared to them to present that opportunity. It was called at twenty-four hours' notice, and without any reference whatever to the Trades Hall. In spite of this high-handed action, the Industrial Disputes Committee of the Trades Hall attempted mediation. It failed. The Arbitration Court called two successive compulsory conferences. Both of them were abortive.

Meanwhile, the leaders of the Seamen's Union were doing their utmost to extend the dispute, with the quite obvious intention of working up a general strike, or, at any rate, of persuading the authorities that a general strike was imminent, and could only be avoided by conceding, in full, the seamen's demands. In all this they signally failed. The coal miners and other unions were strongly against being embroiled in a dispute concerning which they had never been consulted, and so, for the second time, the project of a general strike entirely failed. The seamen held on, however, and it was not until Walsh, who had been openly preaching sovietism, had been imprisoned "for aiding in the conduct of a strike" that a conference could be arranged and the matter settled.

The exact effect of the settlement, especially of the means by which it was reached, on the Labor situation in the Commonwealth, remains to be seen.

Sir Robert Borden's Message

ALTHOUGH no less was to be expected from Sir Robert Borden, there was something peculiarly statesmanlike about the message, which he sent to the recent National Industrial Conference in Ottawa. No more representative gathering could well have been devised than this one. The federal government, the provincial governments, the employers and employees of Canada all found a place there, and thus, from the standpoint of industry, the great meeting was truly national. Sir Robert Borden fully recognized this, and his message, far from partaking of the nature of a quasi-appeal to Labor to "stand by the Nation," was simply a presentation to a representative national body of a succinct statement of its own national affairs. Sir Robert made no attempt either to lighten or darken the picture. Canada had an immense task before her. She could unquestionably accomplish that task, but she could only do so in one way, namely, by bringing to bear upon the problems of peace "the unity of purpose and action, the persistence and determination, in short, the national spirit, which maintained her effort throughout the war."

With businesslike thoroughness, the Canadian Premier then laid the facts before the conference. Five years ago the interest charged upon the federal debt of Canada was less than \$13,000,000; today it is \$115,000,000. In addition there will be, for many years to come, an annual charge of from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 to provide pensions for soldiers and for the dependents of those who have fallen. There will be deficits on the railways, demands for large capital charges in order to meet the cost of adequate expansion of these lines, and there will be many other calls incidental to a rapidly developing country. In some way or another these financial burdens will have to be met. They can only be met by increased production, and increased production can only be adequately secured by the utmost possible cooperation.

Few will be inclined to deny the justice of such a view as this. In a country like Canada, where the people, and by the people is meant the whole people of Canada, are free to place in power the government they

please; to pass through a freely elected Parliament what laws they please; to make any arrangement that may seem good to them for the settling of disputes of any kind, the excuse for resort to war in the form of a strike simply does not exist. Canada is here afforded another opportunity to lead the way. "Untried in war," Sir Robert Borden said in conclusion, "Canada stood high amongst the nations in the organizations of her armies. I pray that in the organizations of peace activities her effort will be not less worthy nor less outstanding."

Educational Needs of Hawaii

WHEN one remembers that it was only just one hundred years ago that the little band of New England missionaries went to what were then called the Sandwich Islands, and only a scant generation ago that the native monarchical government there was superseded, it is hardly surprising that the superintendent of public instruction finds room for improvement in the Hawaiian educational system. Statements by this territorial official, Prof. Vaughan MacCaughy, recently published in this newspaper, indicate that he sees the Hawaiian educational problem in a distinctly practical which is an idealistic way. One of the most important features of this problem is evidently that of adaptation. The superintendent puts the matter plainly, as well as briefly, when he says that any school system which has the same curriculum, methods, and administration for city and for country serves neither city nor country effectively. Hawaii, he reminds one, is preeminently a rural country, with basic industries of the agricultural order. Her country schools, he sensibly declares, must be developed to serve the country, and not to drive young people into the city. This, he observes, accurately enough, has been found true on the mainland. Rural schools have, to a large extent, been merely miniature city schools. The mass of Hawaii's population, as he sees the island conditions, must be trained to live successfully and happily in the country, to earn their living by agriculture, and to develop a self-respecting citizenship.

The head of the educational department of the government appreciates the fact that such a reform involves a definite readjustment of the rural schools, and no doubt he is right in the assertion that the most important steps to be taken are to obtain teachers whose homes and interests are rural, who understand rural life, and who can teach children in the terms of rural life; to give to the rural curriculum a large agricultural content; and to make the rural school a real community center. The rural schools, with trained, high-grade, well-paid, permanent teachers, Professor MacCaughy says, have before them a great field for service, a field thus far scarcely touched. Finally he declares that there should be general education in Hawaii, education to make good workmen, "toward the job, not away from it," to use his own expression.

It is difficult to see how the residents can dispute either the good sense or the economic importance of Professor MacCaughy's words, and since the Hawaiian people have shown themselves to be generous and enthusiastic supporters of education, his ideas will no doubt soon find expression in tangible form.

Ben Tillett

AT a time in the great war when the allied cause was perhaps at its darkest, namely, in the latter days of 1917, there was a parliamentary by-election in the great working class constituency of North Salford, in England. The government candidate was a man altogether estimable. A Liberal of the old school, he was, almost before anything else, "perfectly sound" on the question of the war; whilst as an earnest advocate of the allied cause, he could and did speak eloquently in support of it.

The times, however, were dark. The artisans and dockers of North Salford had been working day and night, almost, for three and a half years. They were impatient; not so much perhaps with the government as with themselves; impatient, in company with all the rest of their fellow countrymen, that they had not yet accomplished the tremendous task to which they had set their hands. They were longing for some one who would rouse them to greater effort, and point the way. They had even commandeered an old slang word for their great desire, and up and down the country, in the workshop and the factory, at home and abroad, ashore and afloat, in Parliament and out of it, one everywhere heard and overheard the word "ginger." Grave statesmen who would not have touched the phrase with a barge pole in a public utterance a few months before freely spoke of "the need for ginger." The people as a whole clamored for "ginger," and a parliamentary group which specially championed the cause emerged triumphantly into politics as the "Ginger Group."

Now the official Liberal candidate for North Salford, in the November of 1917, had everything else that could have been desired, but, in the opinion of the people of North Salford, he had not "ginger." And the people of North Salford demanded "ginger" before everything else. They got what they wanted, of course, all the Allies got it, but it first came to North Salford in the person of Benjamin Tillett. The moment the constituency received the news that the secretary of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers Union of Great Britain and Ireland was going to stand for North Salford as an Independent, North Salford knew that it had achieved its great desire. The hero of the dock strike of 1880, the fiery Labor leader of many parts, the one-time brick yard worker, merchant seaman, naval seaman, docker, and organizer of the Dockers Union, the man who, from the first day of the war, had thrown himself into the struggle on behalf of the Allies with all his accustomed and more than his accustomed prodigality of effort—this was the man in whom was to be found "ginger" indeed, and he was the man for North Salford.

North Salford was not disappointed. The Labor leader's campaign was a veritable banquet of "ginger." "A ruthless crusade against profiteering," "More efficient control of foodstuffs and more adequate distribution,"

"A larger measure of popular government in the handling and control of shipping and transport," and, above all, a stern demand for "Reprisals on a gigantic scale" against Germany was all "ginger," most excellent "ginger." And North Salford returned Ben Tillett to Parliament by a vote of nearly two to one.

The whole incident was, of course, typical of the man. Ever since those early days, thirty years ago, when he worked as a docker on week days and preached as a lay reader of the Church of England on Sundays, Ben Tillett has always been full of "ginger" in support of any cause which he deemed right. He thought the war was just, and he gave in support of it all he had to give. He preached work, and he stood on the side of the worker, but the worker in a very broad sense. And that is where he stands today. Ben Tillett has scant patience with the revolutionary millennium-monger. Few men see more clearly than he does that, whilst there is no short cut to reconstruction, there is a royal road to it, and that the name of that road is Work. "Labor," he declared recently, "has most to gain by a class loyalty, by patriotism, by love of country. All that industry, power, wealth, comfort, and happiness mean is wrapped up in patriotism."

Notes and Comments

THE town library of Strassbourg has recovered the works of Saint Cyprian which had been absent from its shelves since 1870. They had, it is worth recording, been borrowed by a theological student, named Georges Macler, before the outbreak of war. After having done his duty by his country as a soldier he returned to his books. The Saint Cyprian was on his shelves with the Strassbourg library stamp, but Strassbourg was in German hands, and Georges Macler resolved to keep the Saint Cyprian in France until he could restore it to a Strassbourg once more French. That happy day having come, Mr. Georges Macler, pastor of Glay, in the Doubs department, for a number of years, set out with the Saint Cyprian for Alsace, and has had the pleasure of placing it in the hands of an Alsatian librarian.

DAYBREAK

In a jut of the rock a tiny tree in flower
Leans out on tiptoe through dark boughs of pine;
The south wind wakes and stirs and lazily blows
A glimmering flight of blossoms down the air.
The silver leap of a fish chimes in the dawn
And the broken lights of the pool flash into spray
That whirls among the petals as they fall.

HUMOROUS incidents in connection with the war are not yet exhausted, and Ian Hay gives this one in his latest book, "The Last Million," in connection with the capture of a village from the Germans. A detachment of infantry arrived at the village only to find that a tank had beaten them by four minutes in the race to the market square. The usual young officer was in charge, and when the major came along he handed the village over to his superior officer, and then shyly asked for something to show, "just to show, sir, that we were here first." The major thought he could fix that, and solemnly wrote out a receipt: "Received from the officer commanding British tank Bing Boy one village, in poor condition."

AS ONE might have expected, there are differences of opinion in the American press concerning the dropping of military titles, as officers who served in France return to civil life. Editor X approves highly; editor Y regards such titles as a kind of perquisite of patriotism which should not be taken away from those who have acquired it. The matter can be argued from either point of view with some plausibility, though editor Y, when he remarks that "Mister," as compared with "General," Pershing would be "flat, tasteless, and unpalatable to a spirited community," seems to misstate the situation by assuming that it includes the regular United States Army and officers still in active service. Discussion flourishes; but one may believe that, whether or not those officers who left civil life to take part in the war and now come back to civil life again drop their military titles, spirited communities will settle the matter for themselves, and that "Mister," "Captain," "Colonel," or what not will be applied according to individual taste.

THE American traveler in China may nowadays be reminded of home by the new Chinese department store, but there is one thing about the department store in China that serves as a special reminder of other days and ways in America, to the American of an older generation. Modeled on the American department store, and dealing in many familiar commodities from the United States, the emporium in Hongkong or Shanghai still employs the cash boy, for the highest cost of cash boys in China still leaves their employment cheaper than the installation and maintenance of the overhead carrier. Otherwise the Chinese department store out-moderns western modernity, for it completes the universality of its equipment by selling hotel accommodations.

WISHING to reform the typical American newspaper, which he finds "essentially provincial and made up with a view to pleasing frivolous readers," a writer in a weekly periodical addresses serious advice to its subscribers in their capacity as members of the newspaper-reading public. The reform, he says, must "begin with you, the readers. You must first of all recognize your own frivolous and provincial tastes and resolve that you will seek and be interested in larger things than you now desire. When you come to the point of being dissatisfied with the daily food your newspaper sets before you, let both the editor and the publisher know it." Taken in conjunction with the writer's opinion that "the chances are that when you lay down the paper you have not read one word about anything that happened yesterday fifty miles away from your home, except in the field of sports," he seems to have rather an amazing confidence that the "frivolous public" may perhaps take him seriously and set about following his directions.